

2017 Community Epidemiological Profiles

Missouri Counties

Adair County	Dade County	Lincoln County	Pulaski County	Worth County
Andrew County	Dallas County	Linn County	Putnam County	Wright County
Atchison County	Daviess County	Livingston County	Ralls County	Saint Louis City
Audrain County	DeKalb County	McDonald County	Randolph County	
Barry County	Dent County	Macon County	Ray County	
Barton County	Douglas County	Madison County	Reynolds County	
Bates County	Dunklin County	Maries County	Ripley County	
Benton County	Franklin County	Marion County	Saint Charles County	
Bollinger County	Gasconade County	Mercer County	Saint Clair County	
Boone County	Gentry County	Miller County	Sainte Genevieve County	
Buchanan County	Greene County	Mississippi County	Saint Francois County	
Butler County	Grundy County	Moniteau County	Saint Louis County	
Caldwell County	Harrison County	Monroe County	Saline County	
Callaway County	Henry County	Montgomery County	Schuyler County	
Camden County	Hickory County	Morgan County	Scotland County	
Cape Girardeau County	Holt County	New Madrid County	Scott County	
Carroll County	Howard County	Newton County	Shannon County	
Carter County	Howell County	Nodaway County	Shelby County	
Cass County	Iron County	Oregon County	Stoddard County	
Cedar County	Jackson County	Osage County	Stone County	
Chariton County	Jasper County	Ozark County	Sullivan County	
Christian County	Jefferson County	Pemiscot County	Taney County	
Clark County	Johnson County	Perry County	Texas County	
Clay County	Knox County	Pettis County	Vernon County	
Clinton County	Laclede County	Phelps County	Warren County	
Cole County	Lafayette County	Pike County	Washington County	
Cooper County	Lawrence County	Platte County	Wayne County	
Crawford County	Lewis County	Polk County	Webster County	



Behavioral Health Profile

Adair County

2017

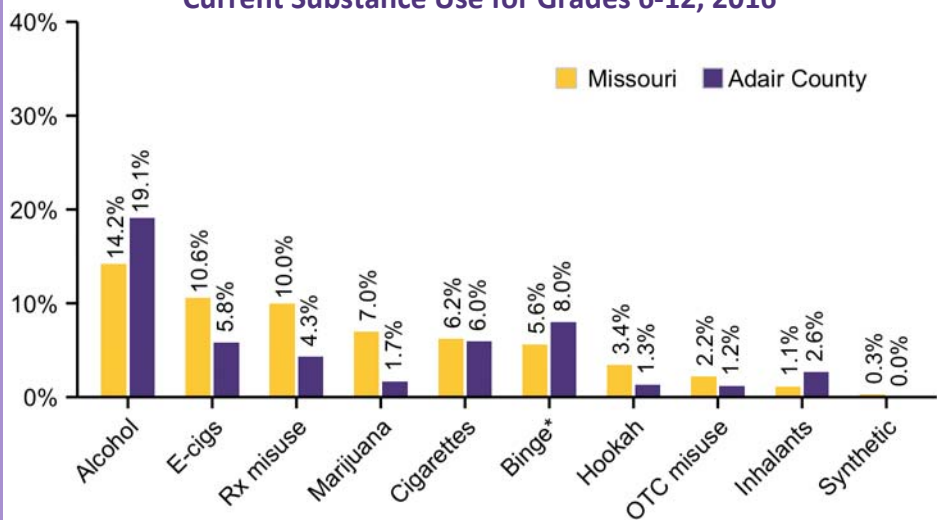


Adair County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 25,378 in 2015. Adair County ranks 43 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 21.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$40,222.

Substance Use in Adair County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6-12, 2016



*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 68.3% of youth in Adair County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 69.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.4 and 44.1% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

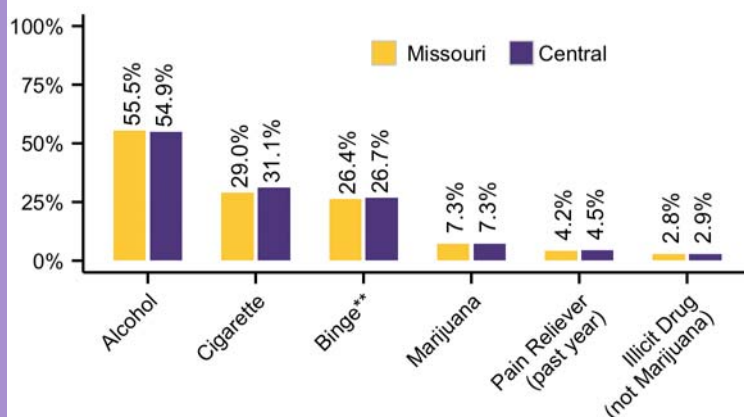
Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 14.0. An estimated 59.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.8% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Adair County, 36.9% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 10.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 27.9% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 12.4% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 26.8% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 15.9.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2012-2014

Please note a change in scale from previous chart



**5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Adair County residents had a total of 9 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 112 alcohol-related and 33 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 265 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 89 were primarily due to alcohol, 83 were primarily due to marijuana, and 16 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Adair County had 66 DWI arrests, 65 liquor law violations and 131 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Adair County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 17 in 2014 to 11 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
11	0	2	9	0	2	0	0

Mental Health Data for Adair County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 384 Adair County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Adair County		
	FY2014	FY2015
Total	375	384
Adjustment Disorder	13	19
Anxiety Disorder	139	146
Developmental Disorder	19	15
Impulse Control Disorder	95	96
Mood Disorder	232	252
Psychotic Disorder	67	70
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 6.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.1% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 9 Adair County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Andrew County

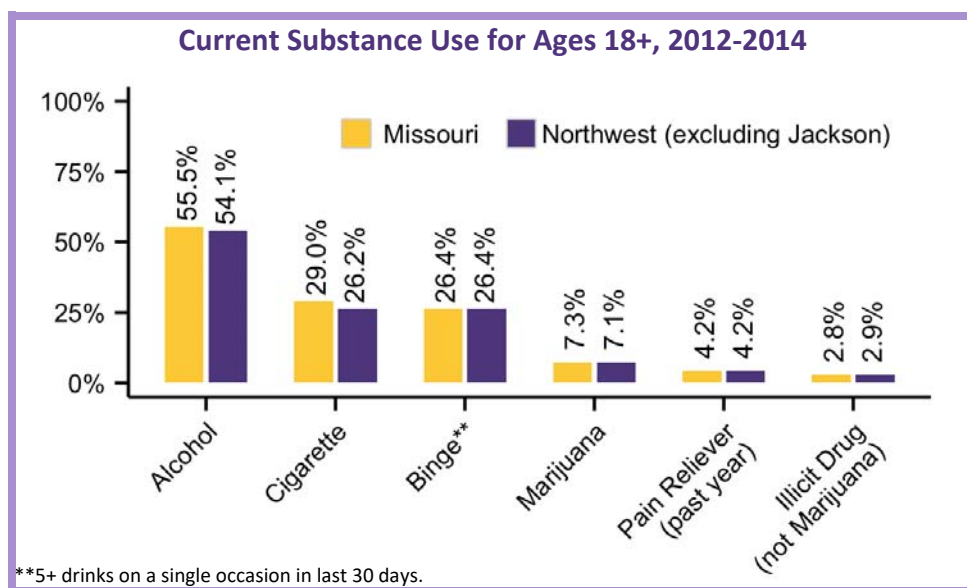
2017



Andrew County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 17,296 in 2015. Andrew County ranks 64 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 9.5% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$58,675.

Substance Use in Andrew County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Andrew County residents had a total of 0 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 31 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 13 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Andrew County had 65 DWI arrests, 15 liquor law violations and 101 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Andrew County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 16 in 2014 to 16 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	0	7	9	0	7	1	3

Mental Health Data for Andrew County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 82 Andrew County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Andrew County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	78	82	In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
Adjustment Disorder	5	7	Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Anxiety Disorder	28	37	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	22	25	
Mood Disorder	49	54	In 2014, 1 Andrew County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
Psychotic Disorder	10	11	
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

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Behavioral Health Profile

Atchison County

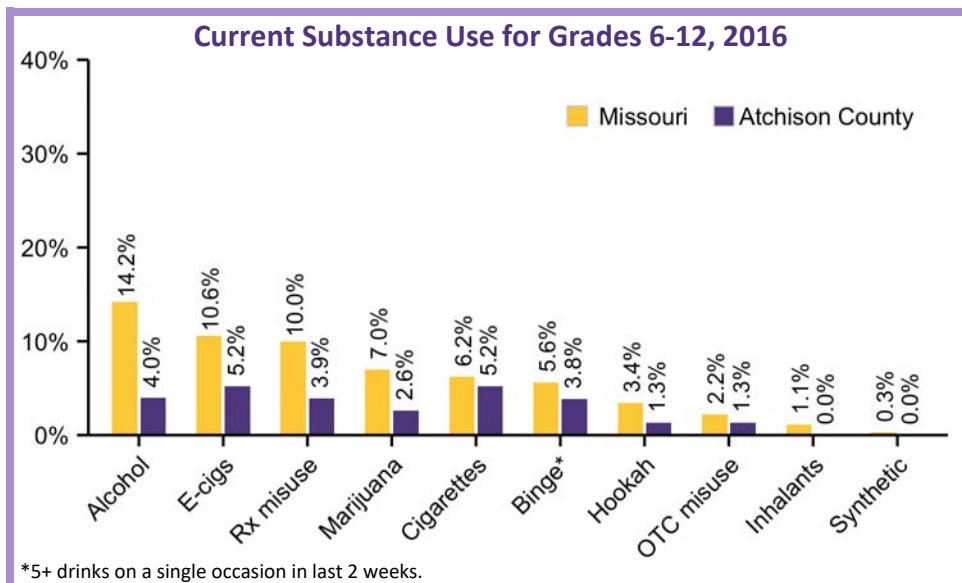
2017



Atchison County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 5,306 in 2015. Atchison County ranks 108 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 13.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$46,339.

Substance Use in Atchison County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

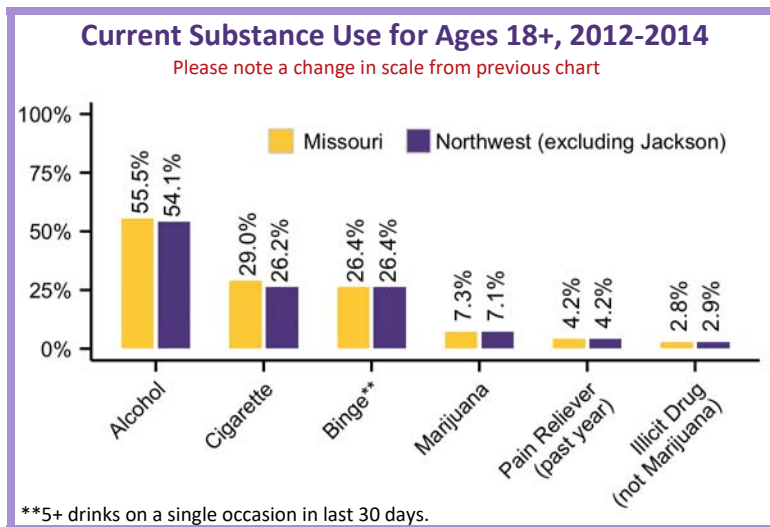


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 32.9% of youth in Atchison County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 18.5% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.2 and 21.1% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.3. An estimated 29.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 28.9% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Atchison County, 17.1% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 14.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 15.8% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 15.4% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 23.7% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.5.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Atchison County residents had a total of 0 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 5 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of less than 5 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Atchison County had 21 DWI arrests, 17 liquor law violations and 53 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Atchison County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 3 in 2014 to 7 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
7	0	3	4	0	5	0	0

Mental Health Data for Atchison County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 24 Atchison County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Atchison County		
	FY2014	FY2015
Total	20	24
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	*	8
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	5	*
Mood Disorder	11	14
Psychotic Disorder	5	6
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 6.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 5.3% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 0 Atchison County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Audrain County

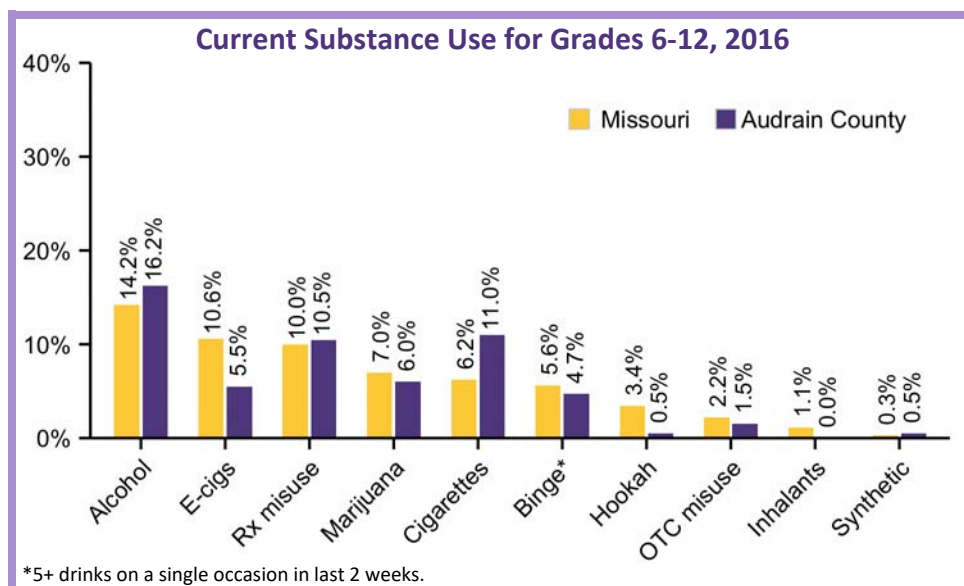
2017



Audrain County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 26,096 in 2015. Audrain County ranks 41 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 18.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$42,480.

Substance Use in Audrain County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

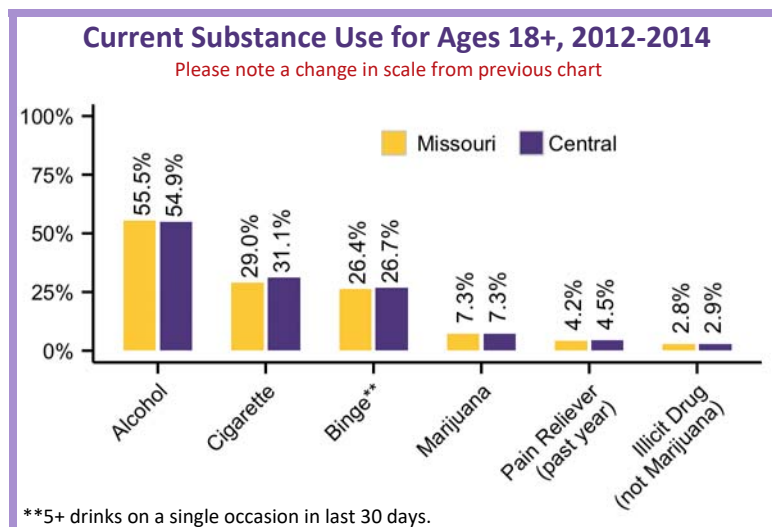


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 51.8% of youth in Audrain County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 10.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.6 and 50.9% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.4. An estimated 44.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 37.4% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Audrain County, 22.9% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 30.4% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 28.7% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 27.1% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.3.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Audrain County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 31 alcohol-related and 36 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 183 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 62 were primarily due to alcohol, 61 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Audrain County had 52 DWI arrests, 26 liquor law violations and 142 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Audrain County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 11 in 2014 to 12 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
12	0	7	5	0	9	0	1

Mental Health Data for Audrain County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 507 Audrain County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Audrain County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	720	507	<p>In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.8% made a plan, and 0.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 1 Audrain County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	74	69	
Anxiety Disorder	292	222	
Developmental Disorder	43	31	
Impulse Control Disorder	250	162	
Mood Disorder	460	340	
Psychotic Disorder	86	64	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Barry County

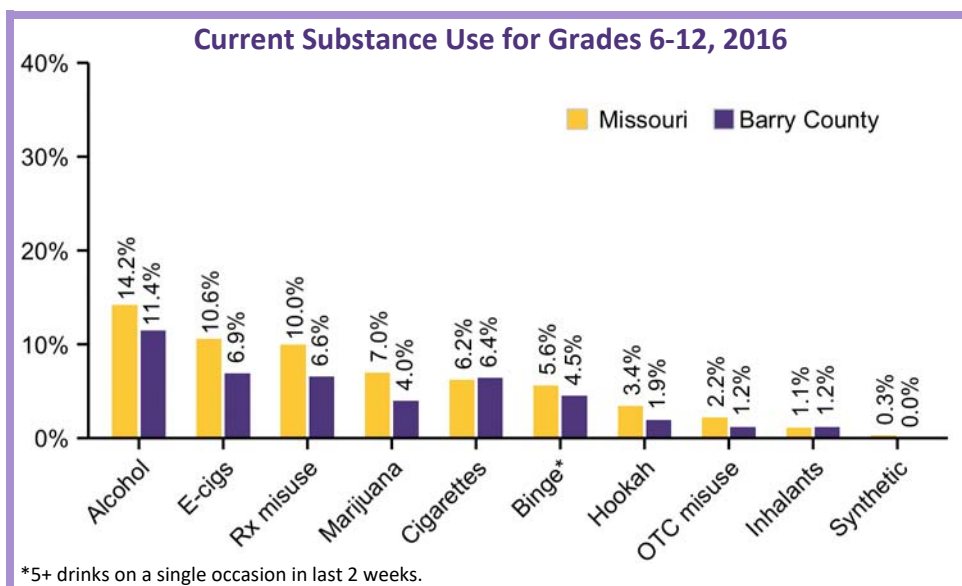
2017



Barry County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 35,829 in 2015. Barry County ranks 32 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 20.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$37,467.

Substance Use in Barry County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

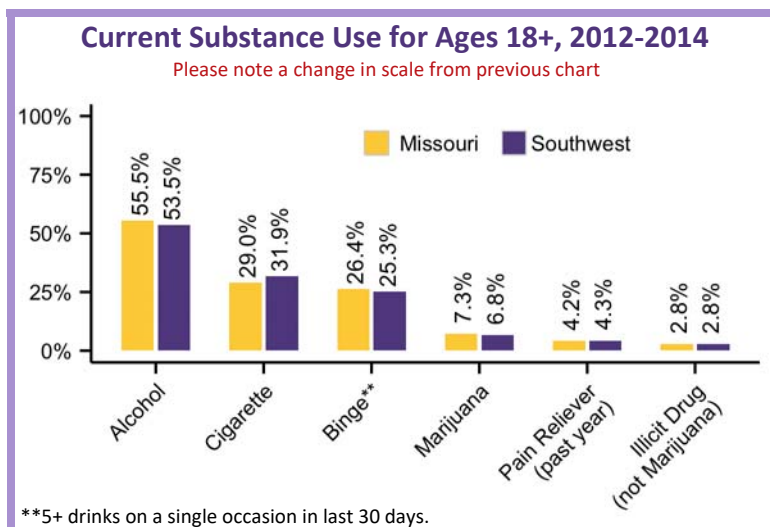


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 40.9% of youth in Barry County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 34.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.6 and 36.7% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.4. An estimated 48.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 34.9% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Barry County, 30.0% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 15.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 27.6% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 22.6% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 30.4% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 12.8.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Barry County residents had a total of 11 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 62 alcohol-related and 75 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 224 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 90 were primarily due to alcohol, 42 were primarily due to marijuana, and 16 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Barry County had 165 DWI arrests, 11 liquor law violations and 150 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Barry County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 48 in 2014 to 53 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
53	1	22	30	1	36	2	10

Mental Health Data for Barry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 675 Barry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Barry County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	646	675	<p>In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.1% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 6 Barry County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	31	25	
Anxiety Disorder	186	204	
Developmental Disorder	12	10	
Impulse Control Disorder	98	109	
Mood Disorder	236	283	
Psychotic Disorder	77	82	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Barton County

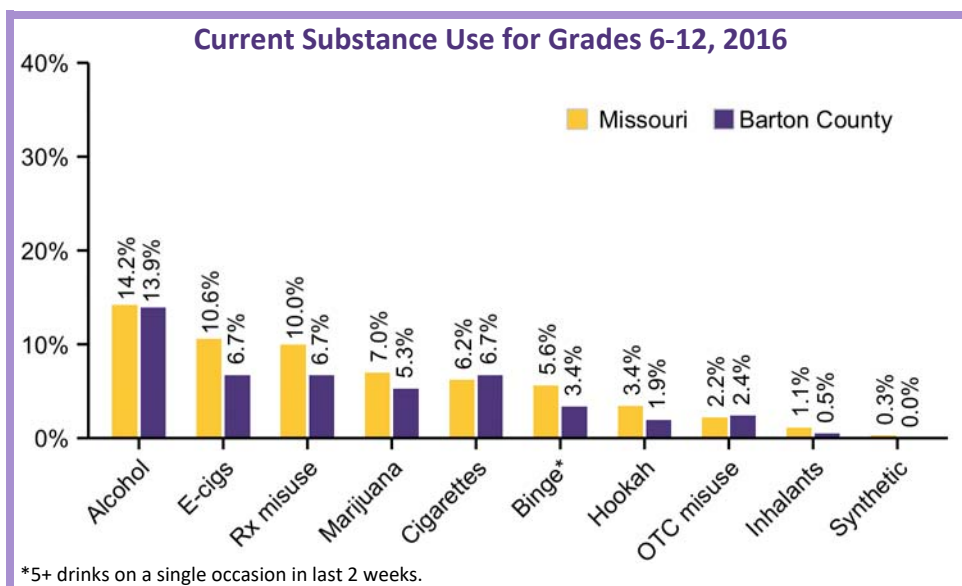
2017



Barton County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 11,880 in 2015. Barton County ranks 82 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 18.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$39,633.

Substance Use in Barton County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

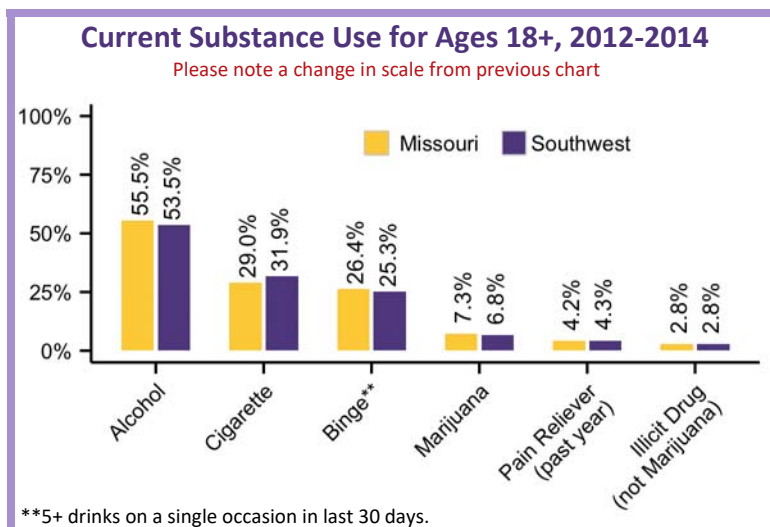


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 54.3% of youth in Barton County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 30.5% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.1 and 42.3% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.6. An estimated 44.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 38.6% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Barton County, 34.0% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 14.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 29.0% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 25.2% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 24.5% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.3.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Barton County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 12 alcohol-related and 33 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 82 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 26 were primarily due to alcohol, 17 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Barton County had 44 DWI arrests, 37 liquor law violations and 35 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Barton County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 6 in 2014 to 6 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	0	1	5	0	3	0	0

Mental Health Data for Barton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 58 Barton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Barton County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	58	58	<p>In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.5% made a plan, and 1.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 3 Barton County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	
Anxiety Disorder	28	25	
Developmental Disorder	0	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	9	7	
Mood Disorder	31	35	
Psychotic Disorder	*	8	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Bates County

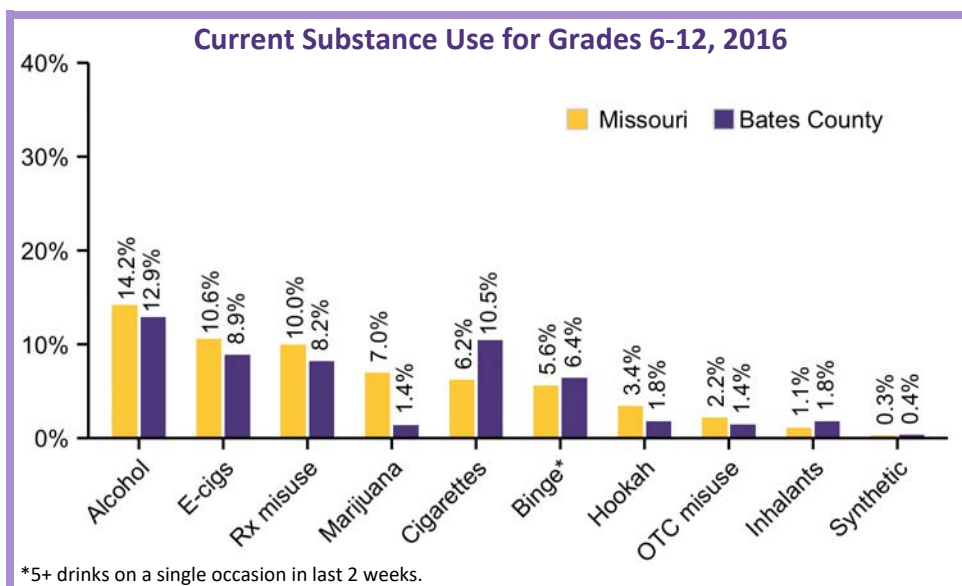
2017



Bates County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 16,446 in 2015. Bates County ranks 65 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 14.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$45,887.

Substance Use in Bates County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

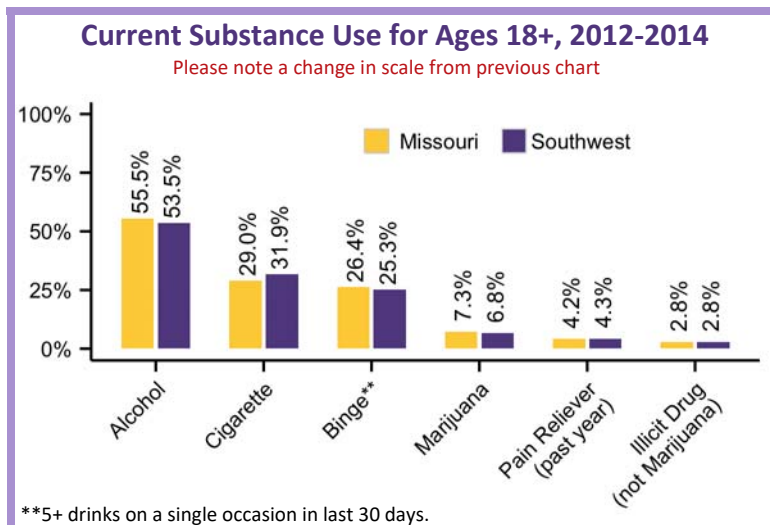


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 45.7% of youth in Bates County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 35.8% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.1 and 31.4% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.9. An estimated 48.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 41.4% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Bates County, 21.3% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 22.8% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 17.1% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 26.1% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.9.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Bates County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 17 alcohol-related and 36 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 112 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 42 were primarily due to alcohol, 30 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Bates County had 89 DWI arrests, 10 liquor law violations and 382 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Bates County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 20 in 2014 to 13 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
13	0	6	7	0	6	0	0

Mental Health Data for Bates County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 161 Bates County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Bates County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	197	161	<p>In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.5% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 4 Bates County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	7	7	
Anxiety Disorder	93	90	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	31	26	
Mood Disorder	127	122	
Psychotic Disorder	23	24	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Benton County

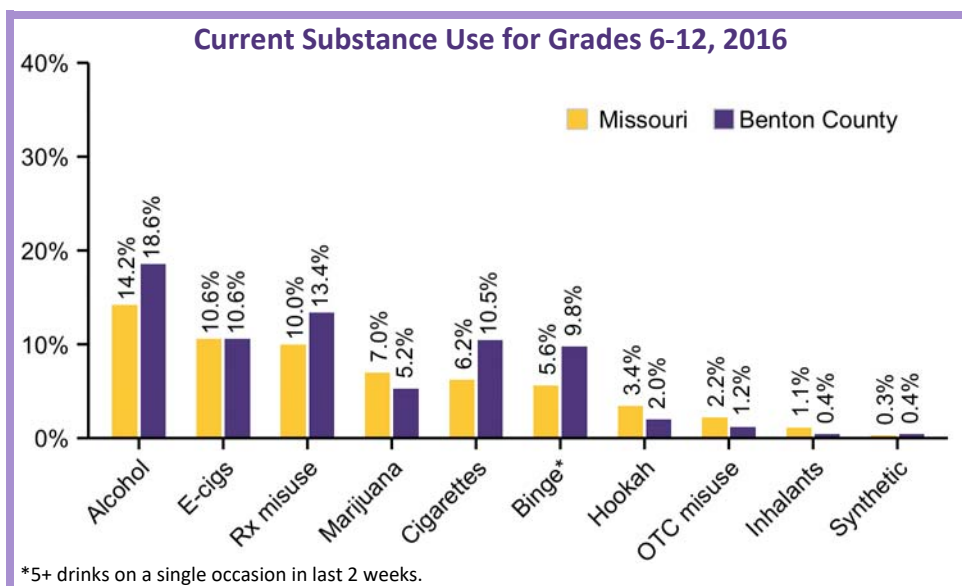
2017



Benton County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 18,670 in 2015. Benton County ranks 57 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 18.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$34,156.

Substance Use in Benton County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

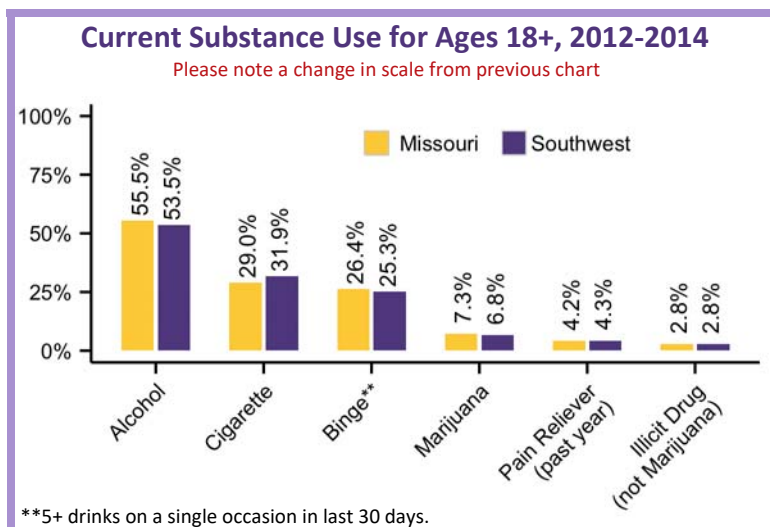


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 49.6% of youth in Benton County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 33.2% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.1 and 50.0% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.2. An estimated 45.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 41.4% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Benton County, 22.2% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 32.2% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 32.1% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 30.5% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.8.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Benton County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 37 alcohol-related and 25 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 136 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 53 were primarily due to alcohol, 37 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Benton County had 87 DWI arrests, 6 liquor law violations and 144 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Benton County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 19 in 2014 to 19 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
19	1	9	9	1	11	3	4

Mental Health Data for Benton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 264 Benton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Benton County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	299	264	<p>In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.6% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 9 Benton County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	14	13	
Anxiety Disorder	172	163	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	32	47	
Mood Disorder	187	175	
Psychotic Disorder	31	34	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Bollinger County

2017

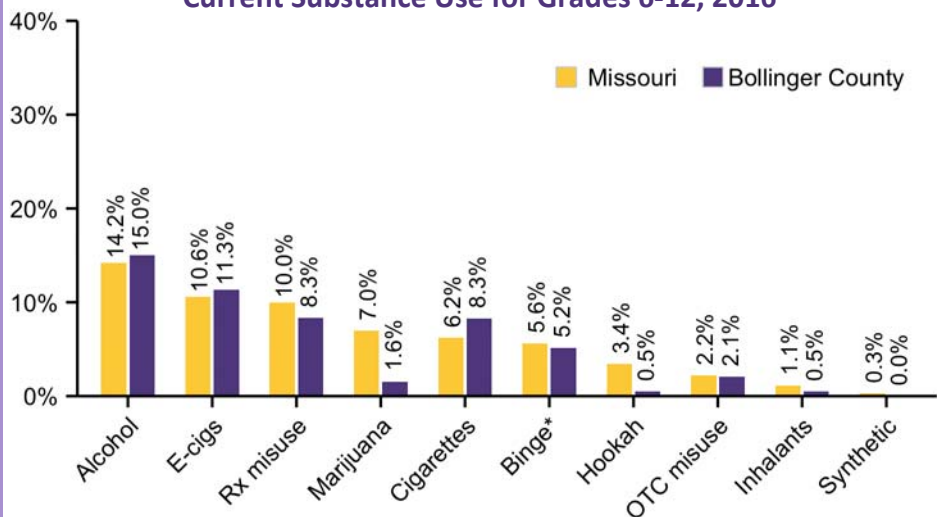


Bollinger County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 12,182 in 2015. Bollinger County ranks 81 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 18.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$41,623.

Substance Use in Bollinger County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6-12, 2016



*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 46.6% of youth in Bollinger County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.8 and 44.0% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

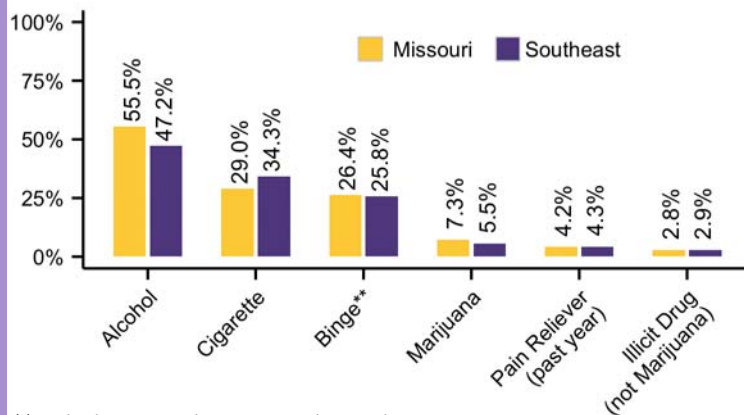
Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.7. An estimated 44.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 37.5% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Bollinger County, 21.6% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 18.3% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 17.6% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 21.5% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.8.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2012-2014

Please note a change in scale from previous chart



**5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Bollinger County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 4 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 89 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 27 were primarily due to alcohol, 22 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Bollinger County had 52 DWI arrests, 10 liquor law violations and 64 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Bollinger County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 12 in 2014 to 14 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
14	2	5	7	2	9	1	5

Mental Health Data for Bollinger County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 416 Bollinger County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Bollinger County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	486	416	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.8% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 3 Bollinger County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	56	29	
Anxiety Disorder	69	60	
Developmental Disorder	0	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	67	43	
Mood Disorder	257	256	
Psychotic Disorder	67	62	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Boone County

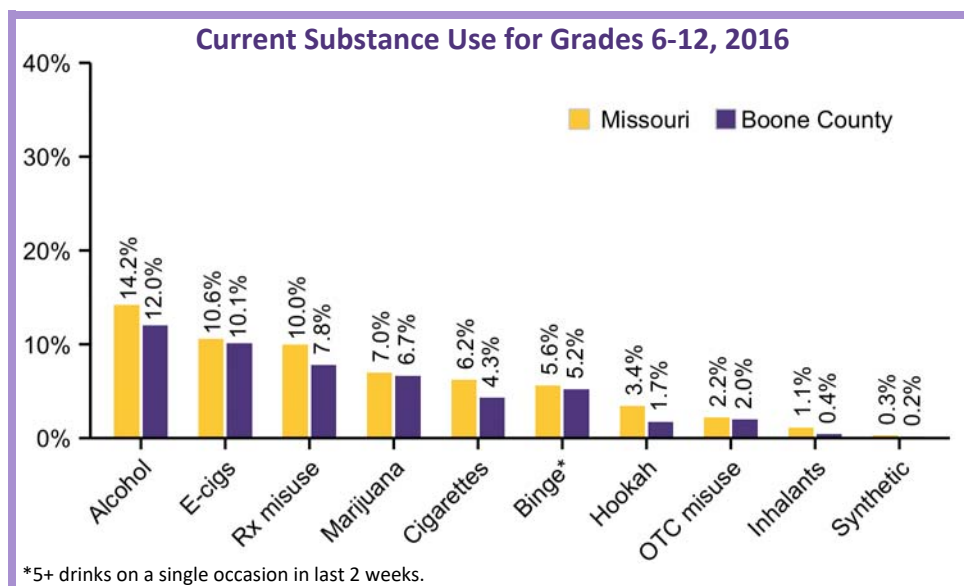
2017



Boone County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 174,974 in 2015. Boone County ranks 8 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 17.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$50,865.

Substance Use in Boone County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

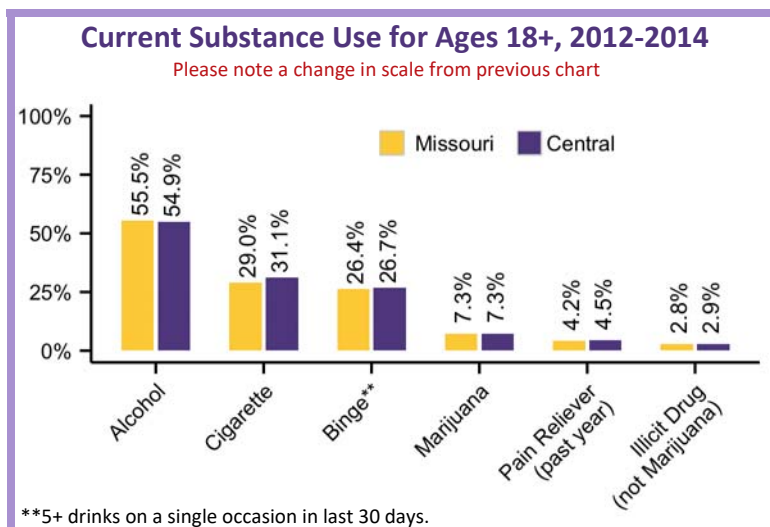


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 53.7% of youth in Boone County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 30.5% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.3 and 45.1% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.3. An estimated 41.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 36.9% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Boone County, 29.8% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 37.3% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 36.2% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 31.9% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.4.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Boone County residents had a total of 46 alcohol-related and 25 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 485 alcohol-related and 238 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 774 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 355 were primarily due to alcohol, 204 were primarily due to marijuana, and 12 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Boone County had 811 DWI arrests, 360 liquor law violations and 1016 drug-related arrests. There were 6 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Boone County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 159 in 2014 to 124 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
124	3	43	78	4	61	1	11

Mental Health Data for Boone County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 1802 Boone County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Boone County		
	FY2014	FY2015
Total	1773	1802
Adjustment Disorder	91	86
Anxiety Disorder	804	806
Developmental Disorder	29	37
Impulse Control Disorder	287	322
Mood Disorder	1138	1160
Psychotic Disorder	340	346
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.0% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 16 Boone County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Buchanan County

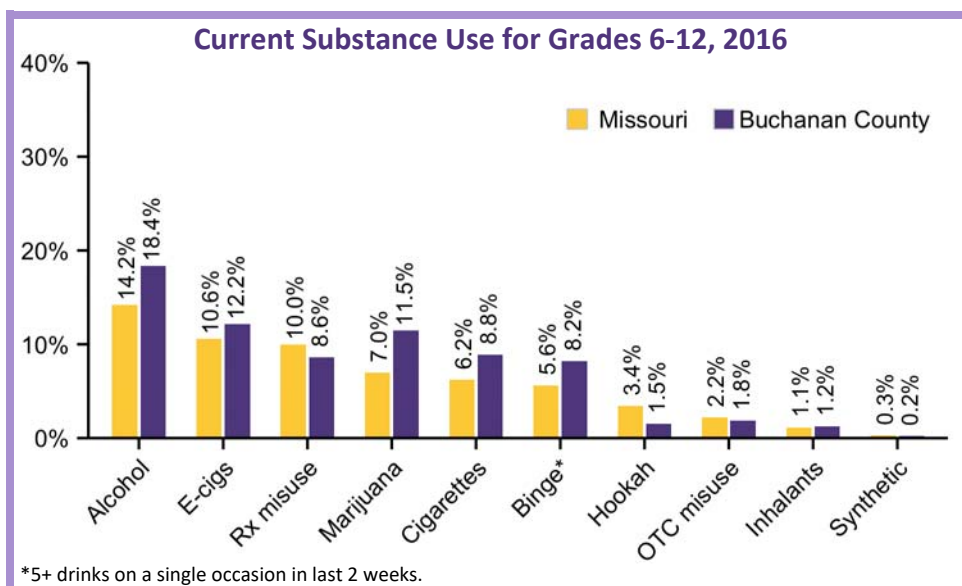
2017



Buchanan County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 89,100 in 2015. Buchanan County ranks 13 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 17.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$48,294.

Substance Use in Buchanan County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

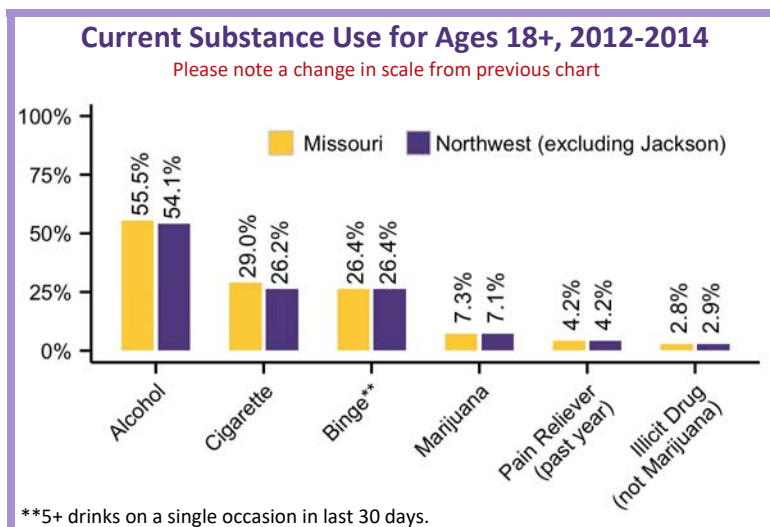


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 50.3% of youth in Buchanan County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 18.6% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.5 and 47.1% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.3. An estimated 47.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 43.7% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Buchanan County, 32.3% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 40.8% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 40.0% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 38.6% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.6.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Buchanan County residents had a total of 21 alcohol-related and 17 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 246 alcohol-related and 152 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 648 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 185 were primarily due to alcohol, 176 were primarily due to marijuana, and 34 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Buchanan County had 390 DWI arrests, 191 liquor law violations and 611 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Buchanan County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 120 in 2014 to 96 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
96	3	32	61	3	47	2	11

Mental Health Data for Buchanan County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 1939 Buchanan County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Buchanan County		
	FY2014	FY2015
Total	1630	1939
Adjustment Disorder	76	109
Anxiety Disorder	539	762
Developmental Disorder	32	33
Impulse Control Disorder	331	390
Mood Disorder	920	1134
Psychotic Disorder	396	414
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 16.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.1% made a plan, and 1.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 9 Buchanan County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Butler County

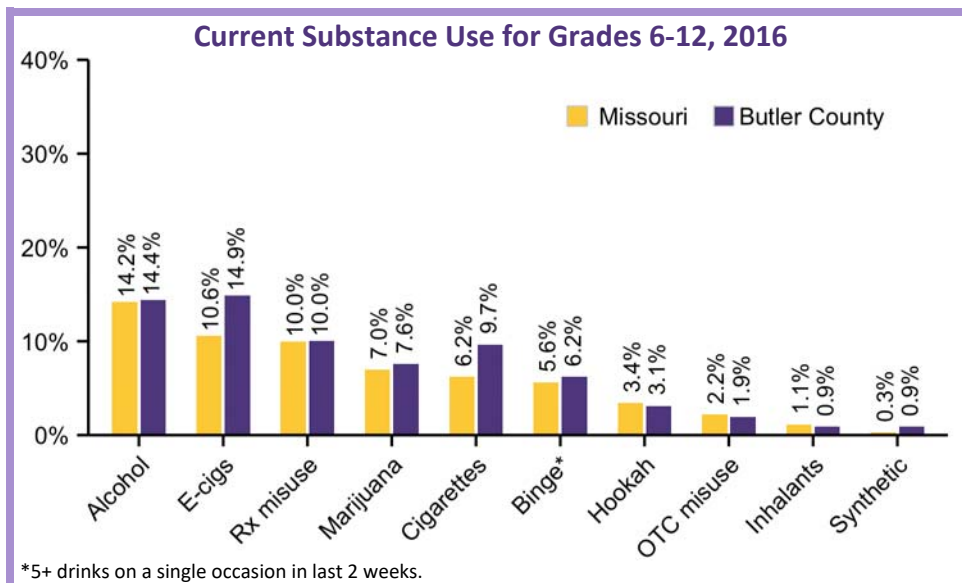
2017



Butler County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 42,951 in 2015. Butler County ranks 26 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 23.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$35,509.

Substance Use in Butler County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

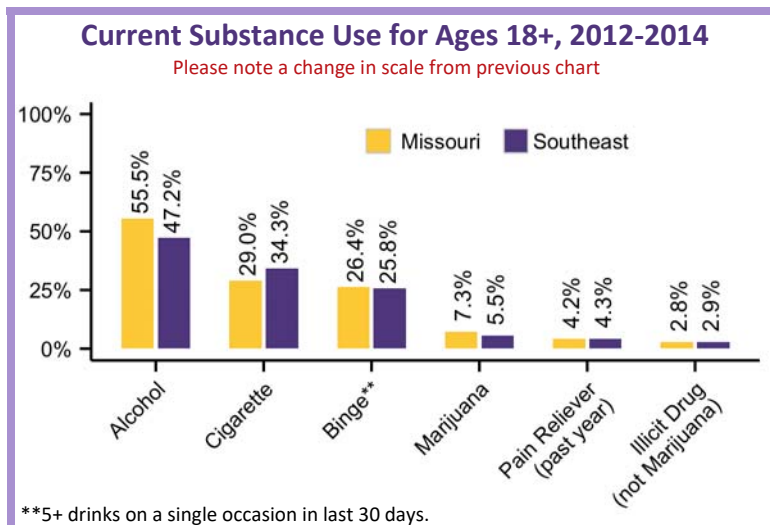


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 46.7% of youth in Butler County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 31.9% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.6 and 44.4% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.1. An estimated 45.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 44.9% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Butler County, 30.7% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 16.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 34.1% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 35.0% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 33.2% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.4.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Butler County residents had a total of 26 alcohol-related and 68 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 57 alcohol-related and 92 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 478 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 124 were primarily due to alcohol, 135 were primarily due to marijuana, and 15 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Butler County had 201 DWI arrests, 54 liquor law violations and 399 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Butler County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 31 in 2014 to 49 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
49	1	21	27	1	36	1	23

Mental Health Data for Butler County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 799 Butler County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Butler County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	848	799	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 16.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 13.1% made a plan, and 1.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 10 Butler County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	39	29	
Anxiety Disorder	98	94	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	53	53	
Mood Disorder	517	493	
Psychotic Disorder	111	109	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Caldwell County

2017

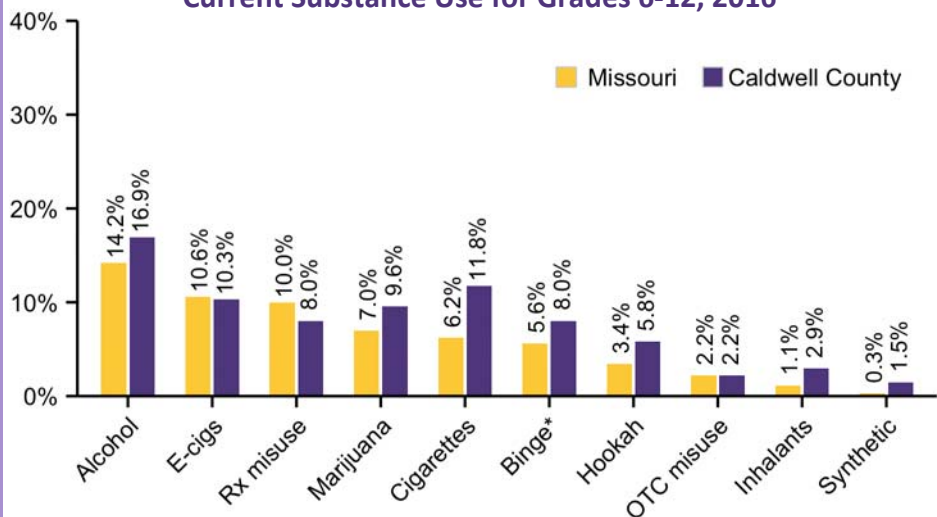


Caldwell County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 9,014 in 2015. Caldwell County ranks 93 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 12.7% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$44,470.

Substance Use in Caldwell County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6-12, 2016



*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 50.7% of youth in Caldwell County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.9 and 44.9% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

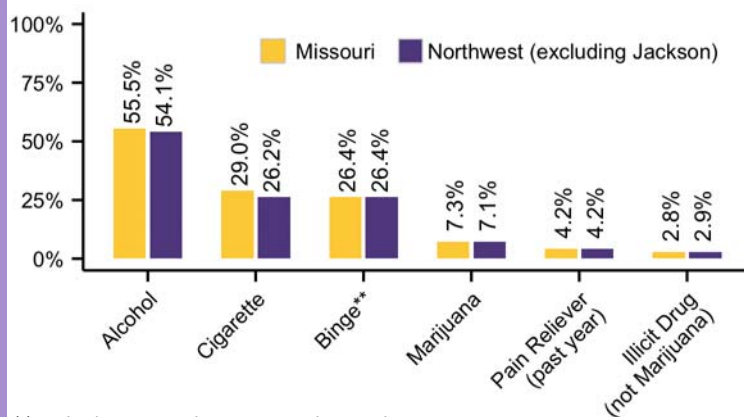
Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.8. An estimated 46.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 36.3% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Caldwell County, 28.4% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 16.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 33.3% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 31.9% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 31.1% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.1.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2012-2014

Please note a change in scale from previous chart



**5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Caldwell County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 4 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 33 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 13 were primarily due to alcohol, 8 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Caldwell County had 37 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 31 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Caldwell County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 10 in 2014 to 6 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	1	3	2	1	5	1	0

Mental Health Data for Caldwell County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 99 Caldwell County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Caldwell County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	82	99	<p>In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.0% made a plan, and 2.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 3 Caldwell County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	
Anxiety Disorder	42	49	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	15	23	
Mood Disorder	58	70	
Psychotic Disorder	9	8	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Callaway County

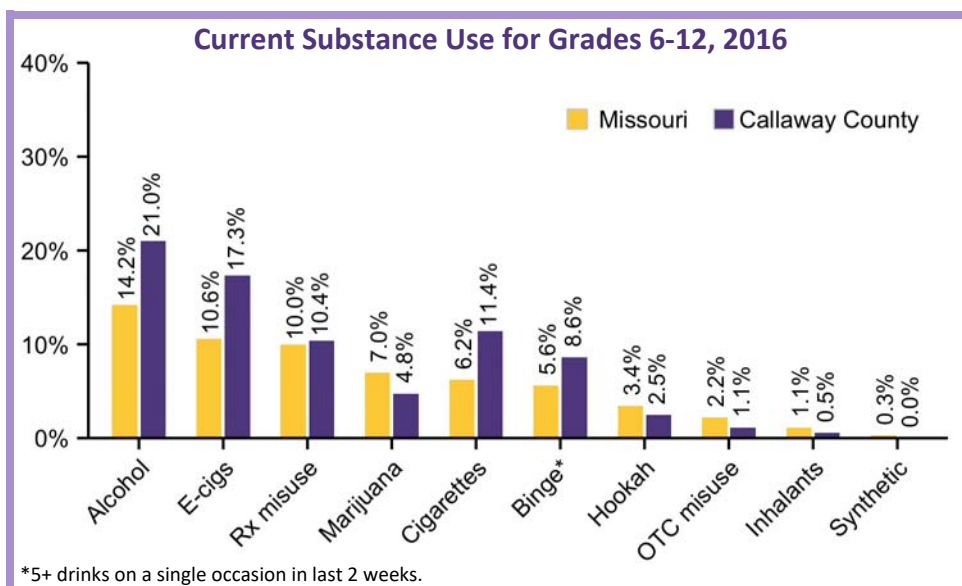
2017



Callaway County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 44,834 in 2015. Callaway County ranks 23 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 13.9% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$50,514.

Substance Use in Callaway County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

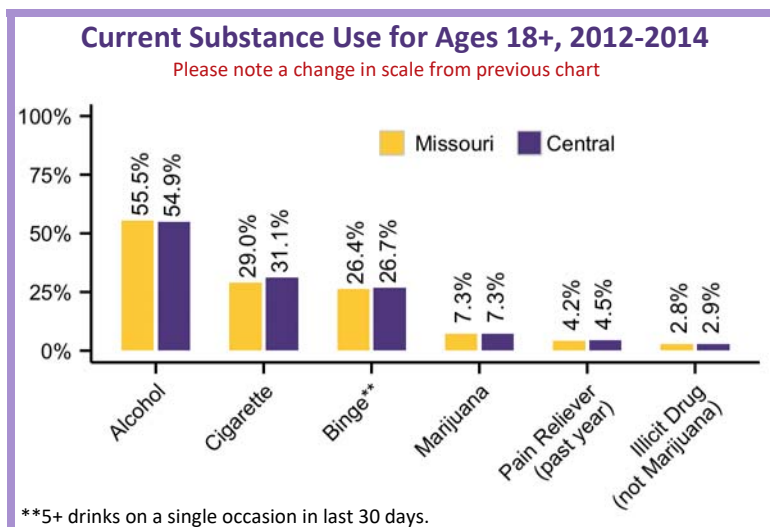


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 53.4% of youth in Callaway County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 49.9% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.9 and 55.3% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.9. An estimated 47.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.2% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Callaway County, 23.1% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 15.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 32.6% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 31.9% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 32.2% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.2.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Callaway County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 75 alcohol-related and 83 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 237 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 103 were primarily due to alcohol, 49 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Callaway County had 252 DWI arrests, 29 liquor law violations and 456 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Callaway County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 44 in 2014 to 50 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
50	3	24	23	6	32	4	4

Mental Health Data for Callaway County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 627 Callaway County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Callaway County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	729	627	<p>In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.0% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 7 Callaway County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	39	33	
Anxiety Disorder	290	236	
Developmental Disorder	19	14	
Impulse Control Disorder	188	154	
Mood Disorder	471	389	
Psychotic Disorder	123	119	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Camden County

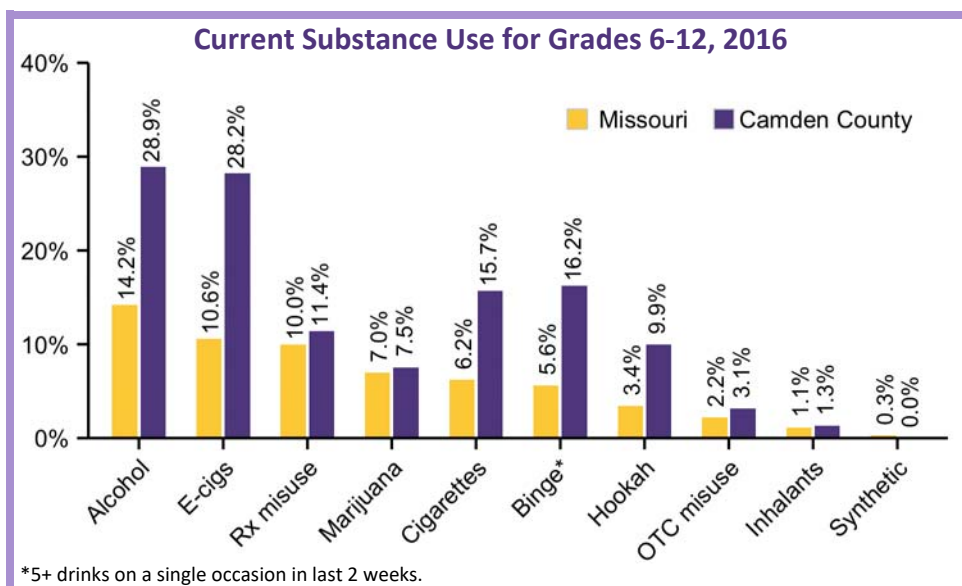
2017



Camden County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 44,237 in 2015. Camden County ranks 25 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 14.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$49,393.

Substance Use in Camden County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

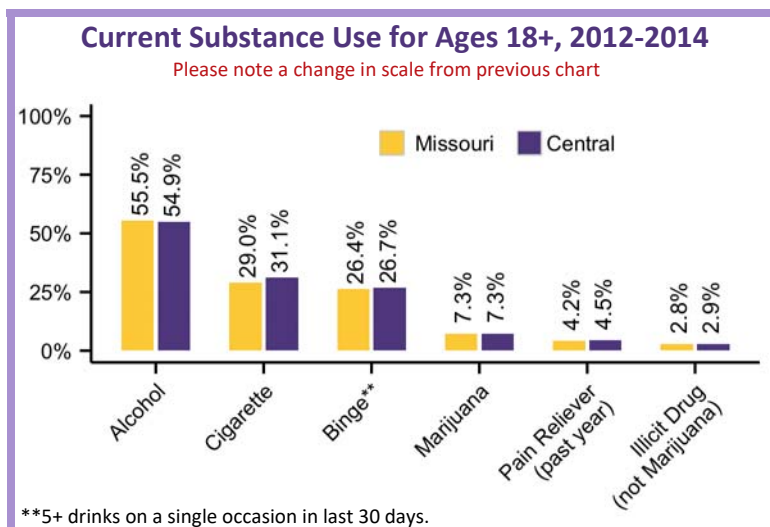


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 61.7% of youth in Camden County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 40.5% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 11.9 and 68.3% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.9. An estimated 58.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 68.7% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Camden County, 32.3% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 10.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 50.8% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 59.4% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 50.6% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.5.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Camden County residents had a total of 11 alcohol-related and 10 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 80 alcohol-related and 82 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 229 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 96 were primarily due to alcohol, 51 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Camden County had 230 DWI arrests, 72 liquor law violations and 343 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Camden County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 64 in 2014 to 58 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
58	3	25	30	3	31	0	10

Mental Health Data for Camden County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 481 Camden County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Camden County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	401	481	<p>In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 23.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 13.1% made a plan, and 4.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 11 Camden County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	20	37	
Anxiety Disorder	243	307	
Developmental Disorder	5	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	51	73	
Mood Disorder	283	350	
Psychotic Disorder	27	35	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Cape Girardeau County

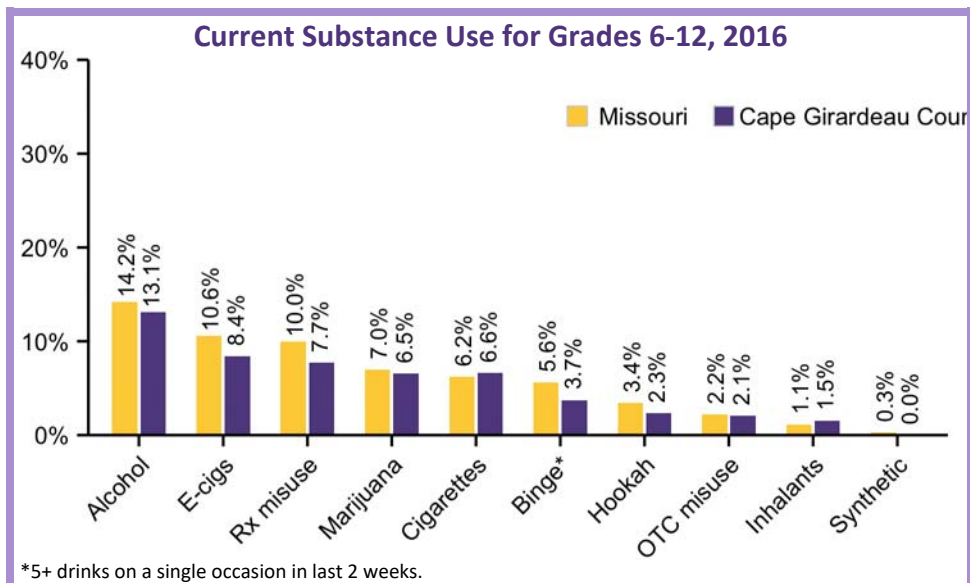
2017



Cape Girardeau County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 78,572 in 2015. Cape Girardeau County ranks 15 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 16.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$49,615.

Substance Use in Cape Girardeau County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

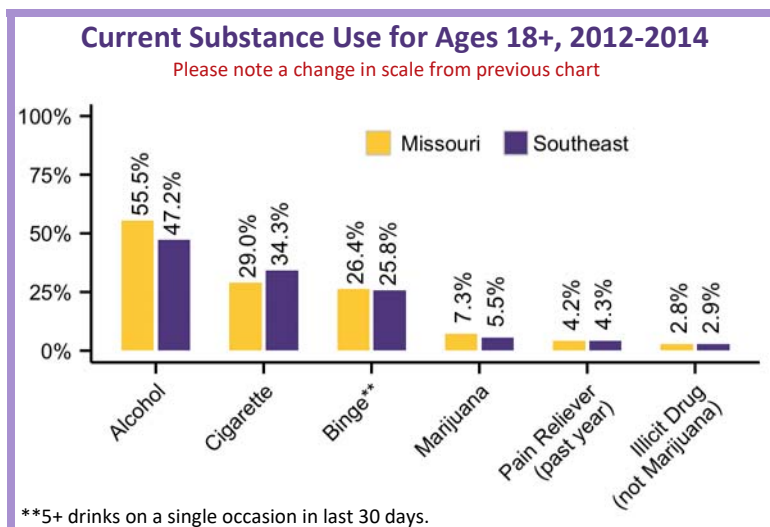


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 51.0% of youth in Cape Girardeau County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 37.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.1 and 50.5% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.0. An estimated 50.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 45.7% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Cape Girardeau County, 27.2% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 33.1% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 29.7% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 27.8% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.1.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Cape Girardeau County residents had a total of 34 alcohol-related and 35 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 166 alcohol-related and 124 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 481 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 194 were primarily due to alcohol, 121 were primarily due to marijuana, and 22 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Cape Girardeau County had 405 DWI arrests, 68 liquor law violations and 314 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Cape Girardeau County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 58 in 2014 to 51 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
51	2	13	36	2	14	2	4

Mental Health Data for Cape Girardeau County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 1889 Cape Girardeau County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Cape Girardeau County		
	FY2014	FY2015
Total	2085	1889
Adjustment Disorder	204	151
Anxiety Disorder	310	326
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	229	231
Mood Disorder	1185	1117
Psychotic Disorder	205	201
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.4% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 18 Cape Girardeau County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Carroll County

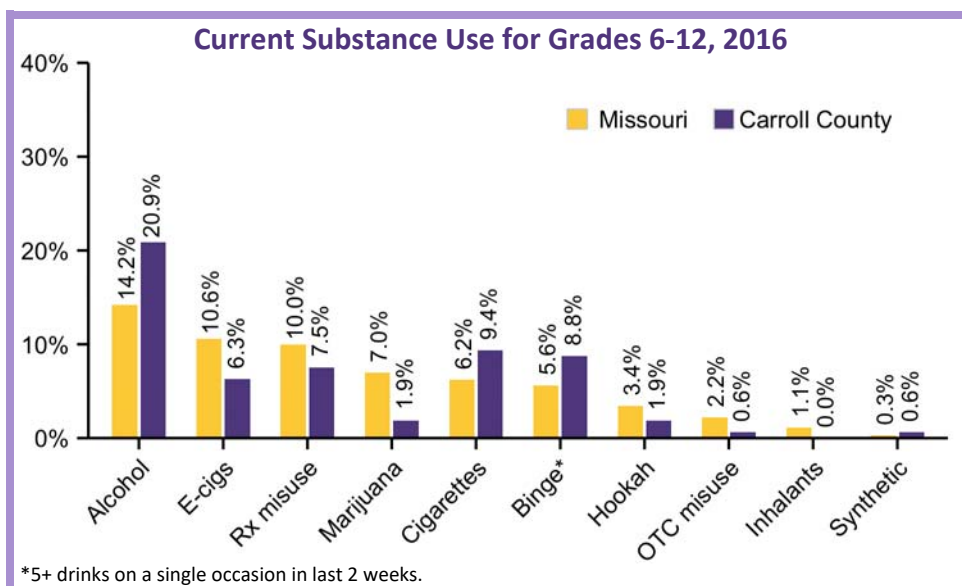
2017



Carroll County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 8,992 in 2015. Carroll County ranks 94 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 15.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$43,638.

Substance Use in Carroll County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

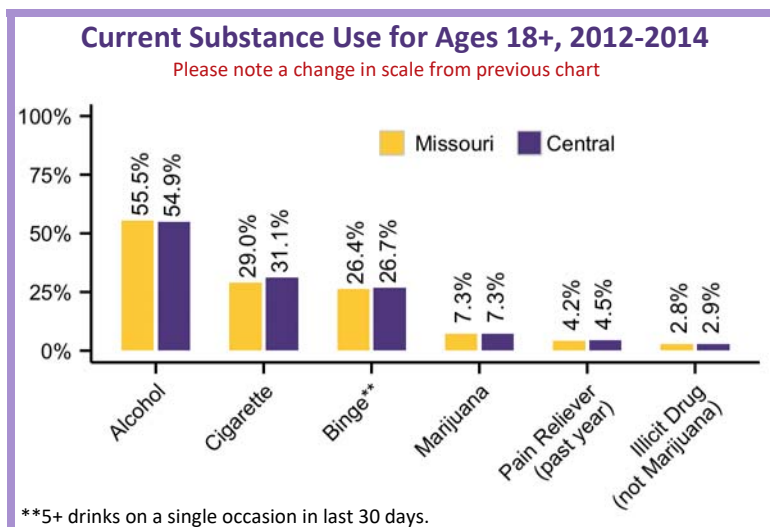


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 51.3% of youth in Carroll County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.0 and 47.2% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.2. An estimated 44.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 34.6% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Carroll County, 19.6% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 15.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 25.6% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 24.5% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 25.3% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 15.3.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Carroll County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 49 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 20 were primarily due to alcohol, 11 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Carroll County had 30 DWI arrests, 12 liquor law violations and 45 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Carroll County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 14 in 2014 to 10 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	0	3	7	0	3	0	0

Mental Health Data for Carroll County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 138 Carroll County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Carroll County		
	FY2014	FY2015
Total	124	138
Adjustment Disorder	11	14
Anxiety Disorder	73	77
Developmental Disorder	5	*
Impulse Control Disorder	27	31
Mood Disorder	92	92
Psychotic Disorder	12	16
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.9% made a plan, and 0.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 4 Carroll County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Carter County

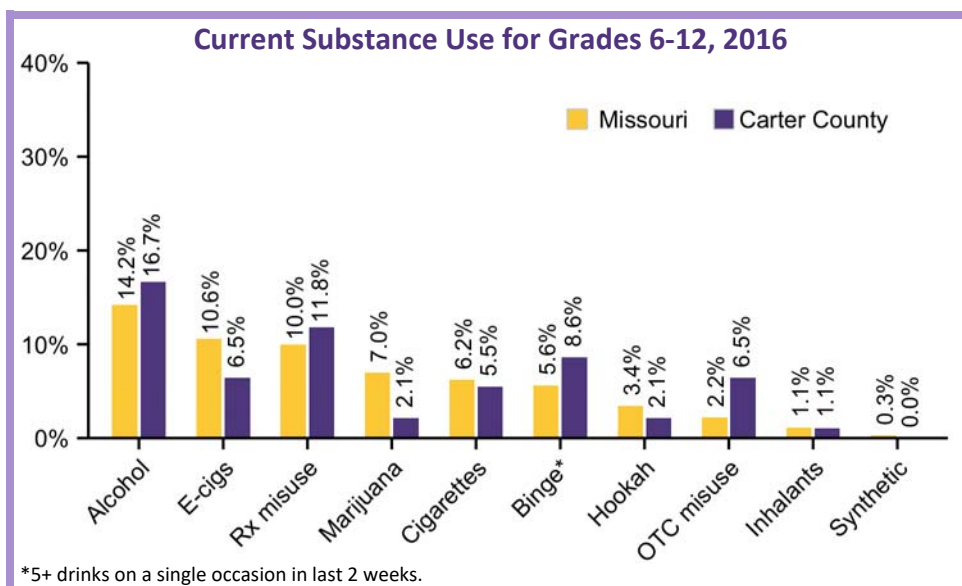
2017



Carter County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 6,263 in 2015. Carter County ranks 106 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 7.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 21.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$32,269.

Substance Use in Carter County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

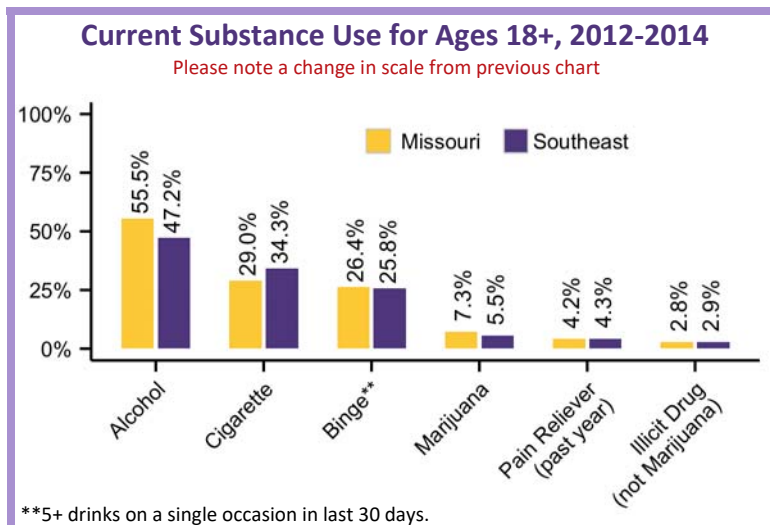


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 69.6% of youth in Carter County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 48.3% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.4 and 63.4% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.7. An estimated 68.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 64.8% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Carter County, 44.2% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 7.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 50.0% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 29.3% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 24.4% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.5.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Carter County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 11 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 57 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 20 were primarily due to alcohol, 19 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Carter County had 43 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 119 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Carter County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 4 in 2014 to 6 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	2	3	1	3	4	0	4

Mental Health Data for Carter County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 79 Carter County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Carter County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	70	79	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 6.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 4.3% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 0 Carter County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	*	0	
Anxiety Disorder	16	13	
Developmental Disorder	0	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	0	0	
Mood Disorder	41	57	
Psychotic Disorder	15	13	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Cass County

2017

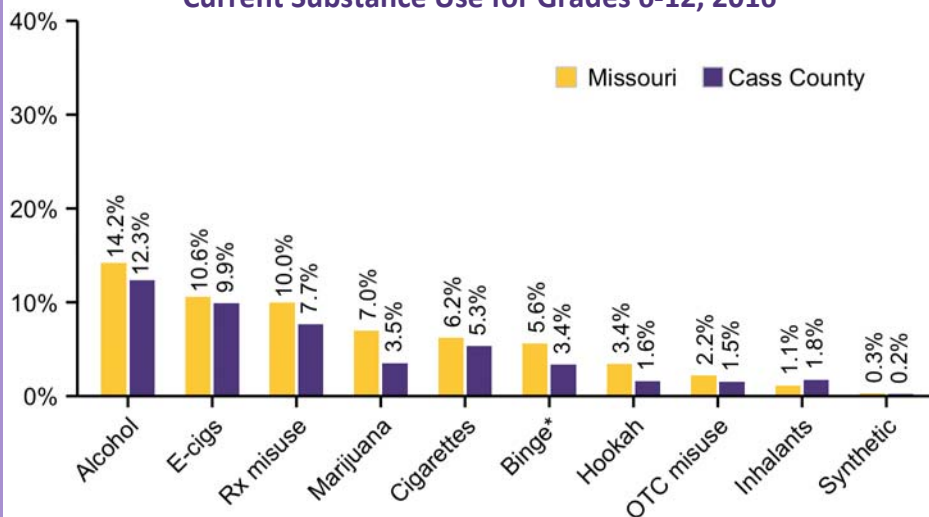


Cass County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 101,603 in 2015. Cass County ranks 11 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 9.2% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$62,996.

Substance Use in Cass County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6-12, 2016



*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 49.4% of youth in Cass County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 42.4% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.9 and 35.7% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

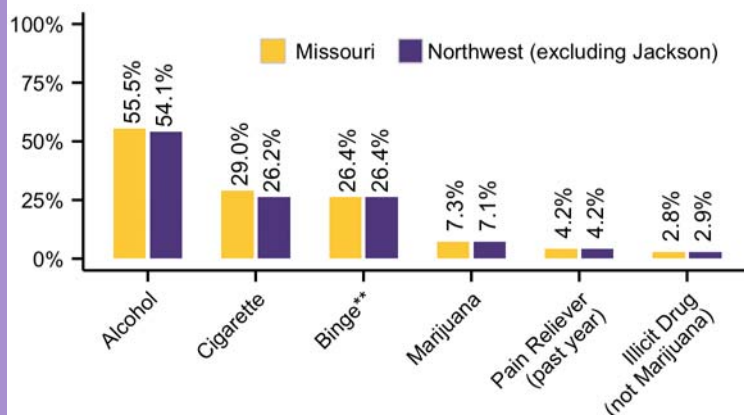
Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.0. An estimated 40.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.7% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Cass County, 31.3% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 14.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 27.1% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 26.8% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 27.1% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.7.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2012-2014

Please note a change in scale from previous chart



**5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Cass County residents had a total of 62 alcohol-related and 34 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 155 alcohol-related and 120 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 375 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 164 were primarily due to alcohol, 97 were primarily due to marijuana, and 14 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Cass County had 351 DWI arrests, 95 liquor law violations and 536 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Cass County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 55 in 2014 to 68 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
68	0	30	38	0	33	1	14

Mental Health Data for Cass County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 534 Cass County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Cass County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	635	534	<p>In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.1% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 19 Cass County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	50	35	
Anxiety Disorder	277	283	
Developmental Disorder	13	8	
Impulse Control Disorder	138	125	
Mood Disorder	374	350	
Psychotic Disorder	88	90	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Cedar County

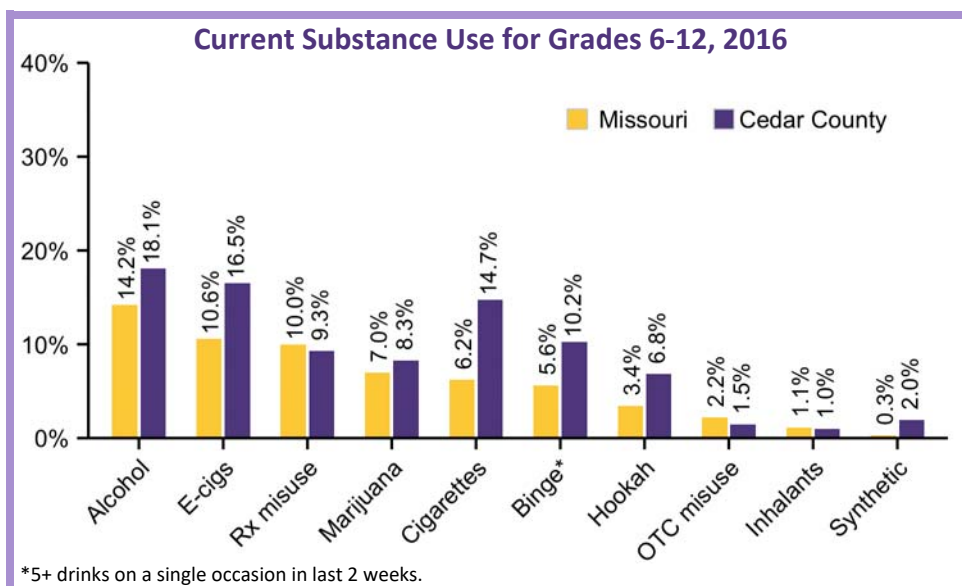
2017



Cedar County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 13,934 in 2015. Cedar County ranks 73 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 19.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$37,654.

Substance Use in Cedar County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

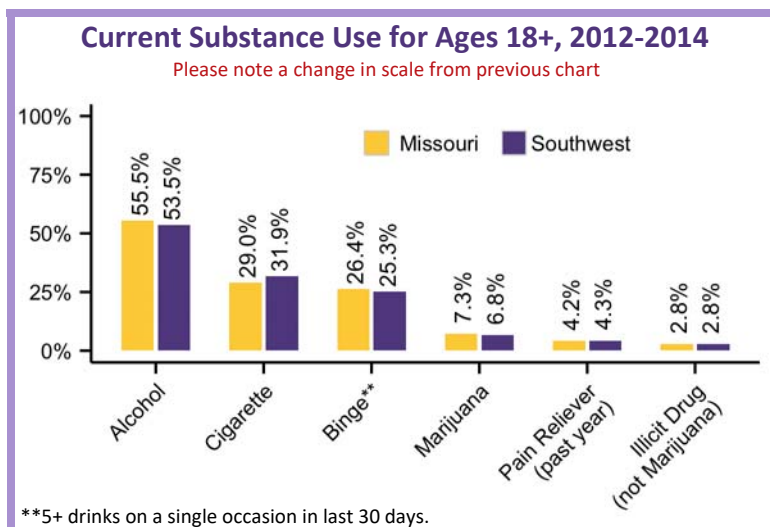


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 53.0% of youth in Cedar County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.1 and 49.0% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.7. An estimated 52.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.9% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Cedar County, 29.2% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 15.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 34.5% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 30.6% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 34.3% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 12.8.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Cedar County residents had a total of 4 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 19 alcohol-related and 35 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 104 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 33 were primarily due to alcohol, 26 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Cedar County had 41 DWI arrests, 8 liquor law violations and 48 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Cedar County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 12 in 2014 to 5 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
5	0	2	3	0	2	0	1

Mental Health Data for Cedar County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 205 Cedar County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Cedar County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	232	205	In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
Adjustment Disorder	5	6	Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Anxiety Disorder	91	88	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.3% made a plan, and 0.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 2 Cedar County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
Impulse Control Disorder	23	30	
Mood Disorder	165	151	
Psychotic Disorder	35	43	
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Chariton County

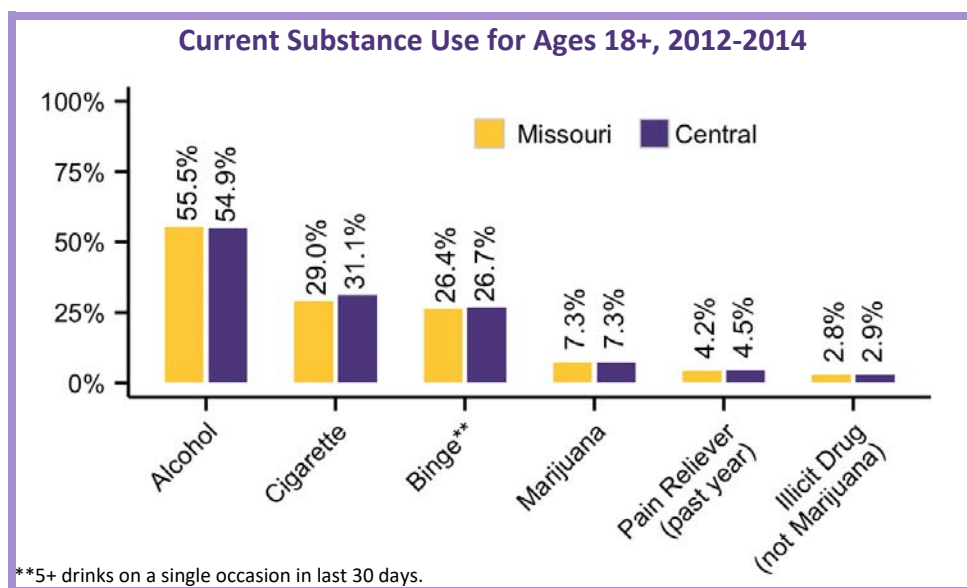
2017



Chariton County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 7,589 in 2015. Chariton County ranks 101 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 13.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$46,230.

Substance Use in Chariton County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Chariton County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 10 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 34 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 14 were primarily due to alcohol, 14 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Chariton County had 35 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 15 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Chariton County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 7 in 2014 to 5 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
5	0	2	3	0	2	0	1

Mental Health Data for Chariton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 66 Chariton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Chariton County			FY2014	FY2015	
Total			62	66	
Adjustment Disorder			0	*	
Anxiety Disorder			25	26	
Developmental Disorder			*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder			9	11	
Mood Disorder			42	43	
Psychotic Disorder			10	8	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>					

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

In 2014, 2 Chariton County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Christian County

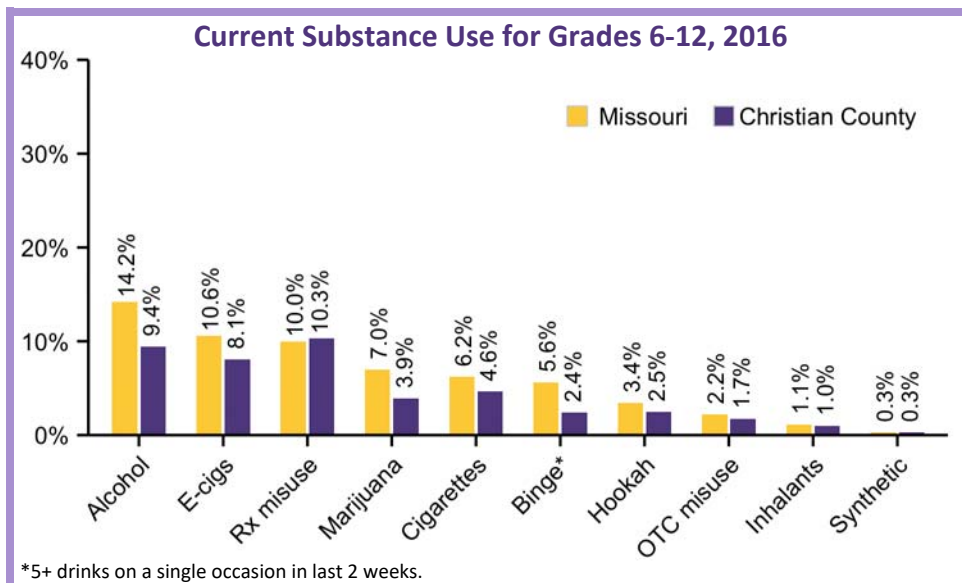
2017



Christian County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 83,279 in 2015. Christian County ranks 14 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 10.4% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$54,044.

Substance Use in Christian County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

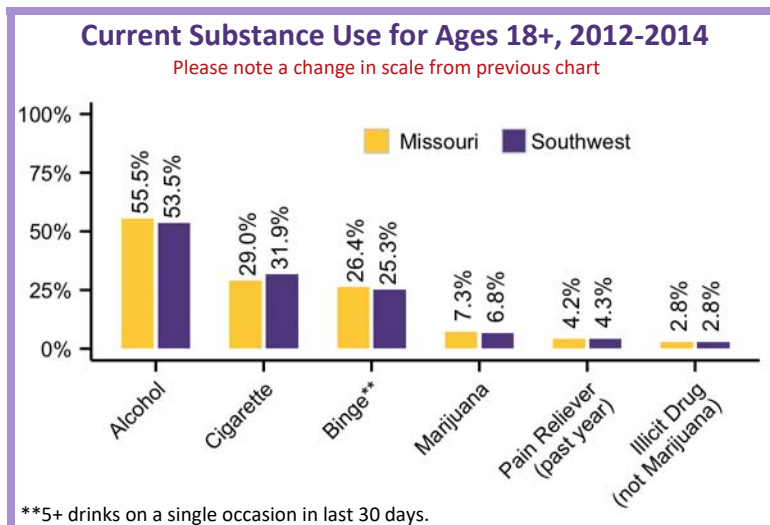


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 46.8% of youth in Christian County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 31.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.5 and 34.7% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.5. An estimated 37.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 37.9% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Christian County, 31.4% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 25.1% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 25.0% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 27.4% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.9.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Christian County residents had a total of 9 alcohol-related and 18 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 123 alcohol-related and 107 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 383 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 143 were primarily due to alcohol, 69 were primarily due to marijuana, and 13 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Christian County had 266 DWI arrests, 90 liquor law violations and 643 drug-related arrests. There were 4 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Christian County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 57 in 2014 to 51 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
51	1	26	24	1	34	1	5

Mental Health Data for Christian County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 296 Christian County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Christian County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	273	296	<p>In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 15.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.0% made a plan, and 0.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 10 Christian County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	18	15	
Anxiety Disorder	95	124	
Developmental Disorder	8	14	
Impulse Control Disorder	39	46	
Mood Disorder	163	168	
Psychotic Disorder	90	99	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Clark County

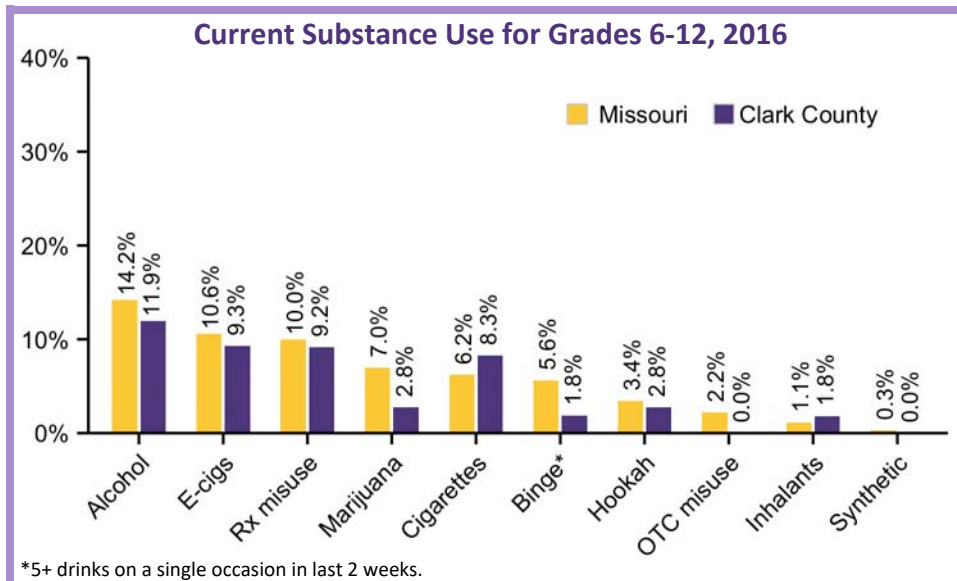
2017



Clark County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 6,801 in 2015. Clark County ranks 102 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 7.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 14.7% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$43,225.

Substance Use in Clark County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

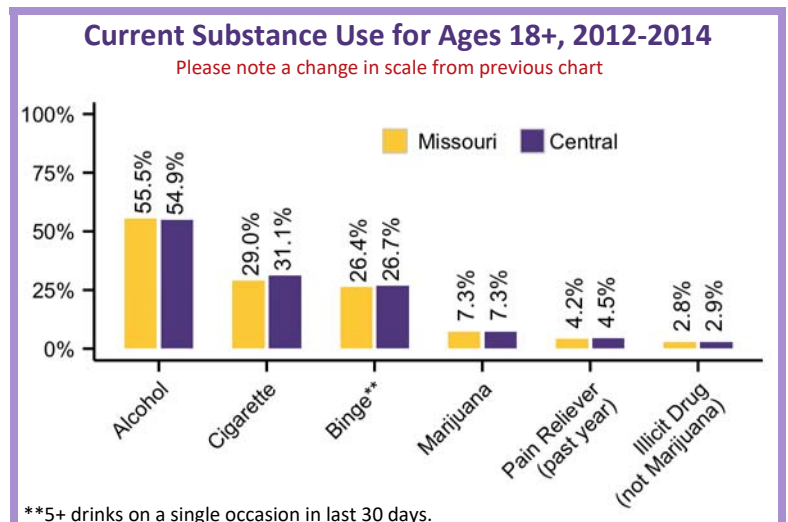


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 45.4% of youth in Clark County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 8.6% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.3 and 42.2% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.4. An estimated 40.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 31.5% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Clark County, 23.6% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 8.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 23.1% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 22.2% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 29.4% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.1.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Clark County residents had a total of 4 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 5 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 37 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 10 were primarily due to alcohol, 13 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Clark County had 33 DWI arrests, 8 liquor law violations and 90 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Clark County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 10 in 2014 to 6 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	0	3	3	0	3	0	0

Mental Health Data for Clark County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 55 Clark County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Clark County		
	FY2014	FY2015
Total	59	55
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	27	25
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	29	26
Mood Disorder	44	45
Psychotic Disorder	7	*
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.5% made a plan, and 1.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 1 Clark County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Clay County

2017

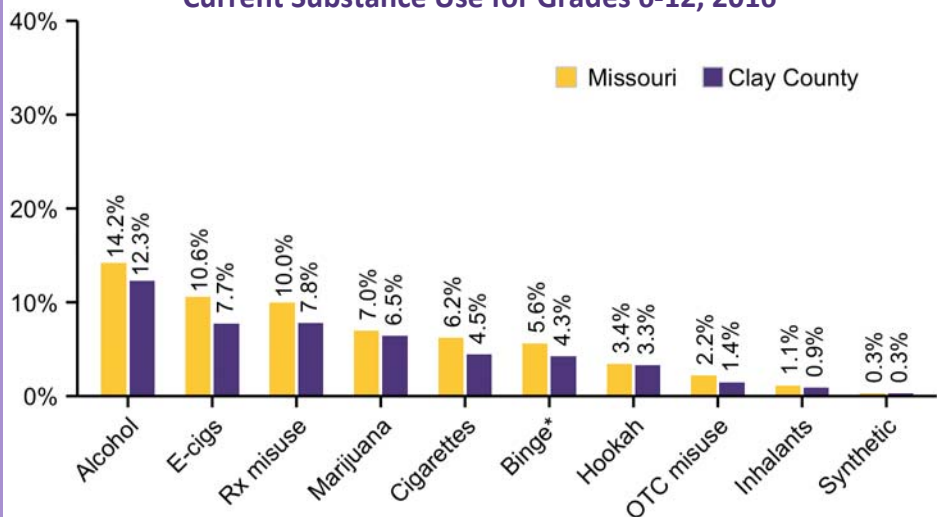


Clay County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 235,637 in 2015. Clay County ranks 6 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 7.8% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$65,106.

Substance Use in Clay County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6-12, 2016



*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 50.0% of youth in Clay County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.2 and 38.7% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

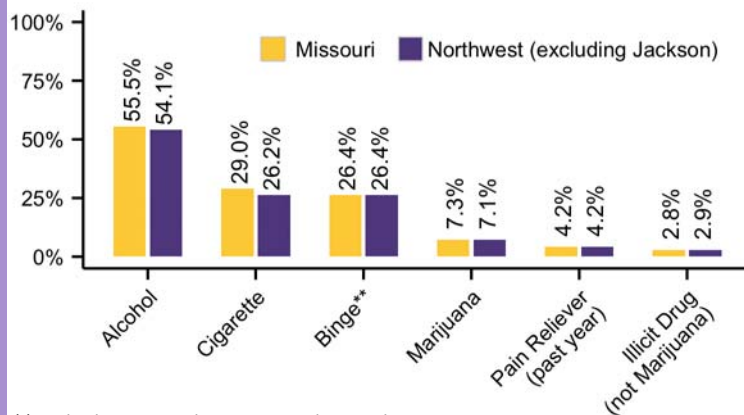
Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.0. An estimated 39.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 35.7% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Clay County, 29.0% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 32.1% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 31.5% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 30.7% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.2.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2012-2014

Please note a change in scale from previous chart



**5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Clay County residents had a total of 123 alcohol-related and 70 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 528 alcohol-related and 249 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 1036 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 440 were primarily due to alcohol, 258 were primarily due to marijuana, and 45 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Clay County had 797 DWI arrests, 182 liquor law violations and 1283 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Clay County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 179 in 2014 to 179 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
179	3	66	110	3	90	2	27

Mental Health Data for Clay County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 2668 Clay County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Clay County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	2719	2668	<p>In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.1% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 38 Clay County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	42	50	
Anxiety Disorder	538	613	
Developmental Disorder	8	10	
Impulse Control Disorder	320	257	
Mood Disorder	1805	1793	
Psychotic Disorder	363	343	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Clinton County

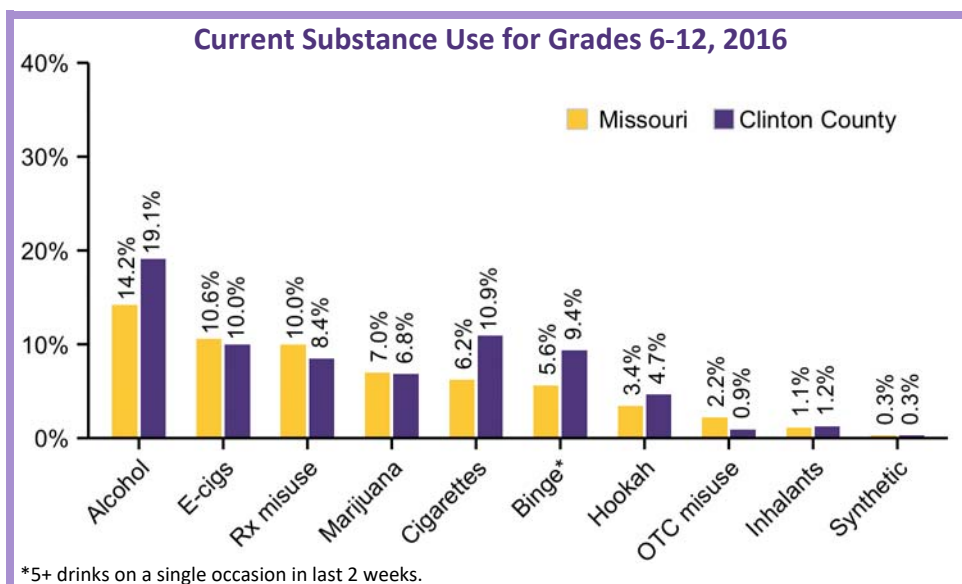
2017



Clinton County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 20,609 in 2015. Clinton County ranks 54 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 10.4% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$59,655.

Substance Use in Clinton County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

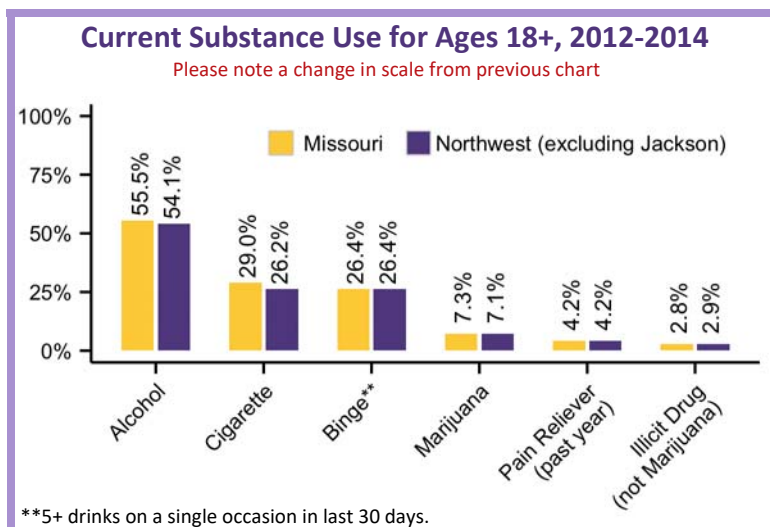


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 56.1% of youth in Clinton County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 35.3% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.2 and 48.6% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.1. An estimated 49.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 40.7% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Clinton County, 31.5% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 14.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 32.2% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 35.6% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 32.1% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.0.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Clinton County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 18 alcohol-related and 18 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 82 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 32 were primarily due to alcohol, 29 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Clinton County had 77 DWI arrests, 19 liquor law violations and 178 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Clinton County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 17 in 2014 to 13 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
13	0	10	3	0	12	0	6

Mental Health Data for Clinton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 153 Clinton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Clinton County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	112	153	<p>In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.4% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 6 Clinton County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	6	8	
Anxiety Disorder	52	68	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	29	34	
Mood Disorder	69	100	
Psychotic Disorder	20	21	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Cole County

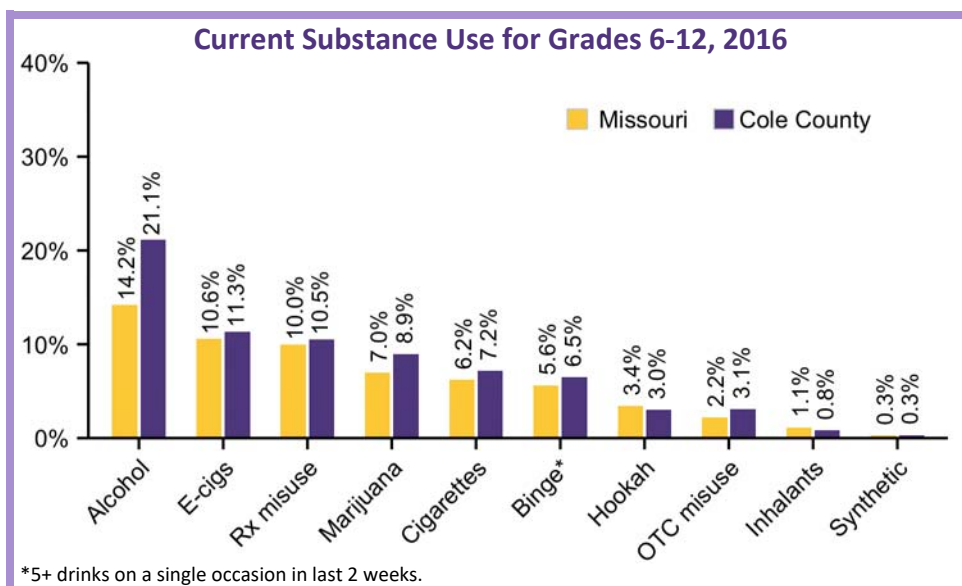
2017



Cole County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 76,720 in 2015. Cole County ranks 16 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 11.9% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$56,393.

Substance Use in Cole County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

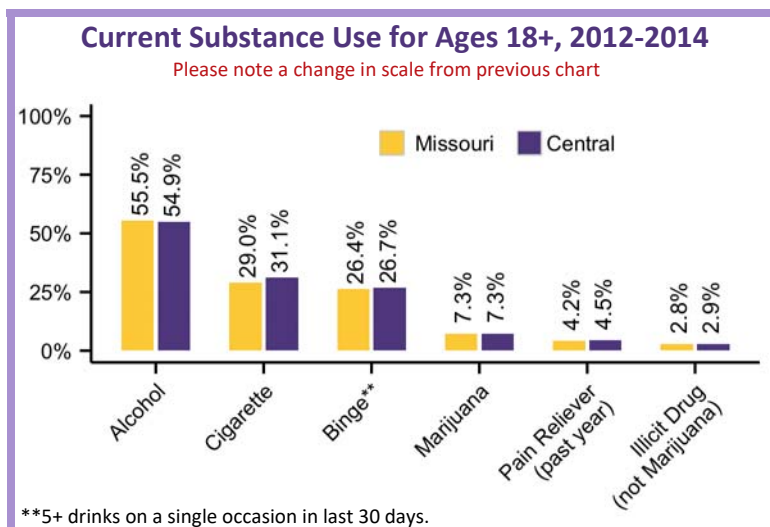


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 53.3% of youth in Cole County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 32.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.3 and 47.9% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.7. An estimated 50.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 43.5% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Cole County, 33.8% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 17.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 32.5% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 37.0% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 37.2% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.3.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Cole County residents had a total of 26 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 154 alcohol-related and 89 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 469 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 192 were primarily due to alcohol, 111 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Cole County had 285 DWI arrests, 42 liquor law violations and 486 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Cole County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 70 in 2014 to 50 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
50	0	13	37	0	19	0	6

Mental Health Data for Cole County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 621 Cole County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Cole County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	620	621	<p>In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.7% made a plan, and 0.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 13 Cole County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	13	26	
Anxiety Disorder	209	244	
Developmental Disorder	9	15	
Impulse Control Disorder	47	78	
Mood Disorder	367	371	
Psychotic Disorder	163	158	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Cooper County

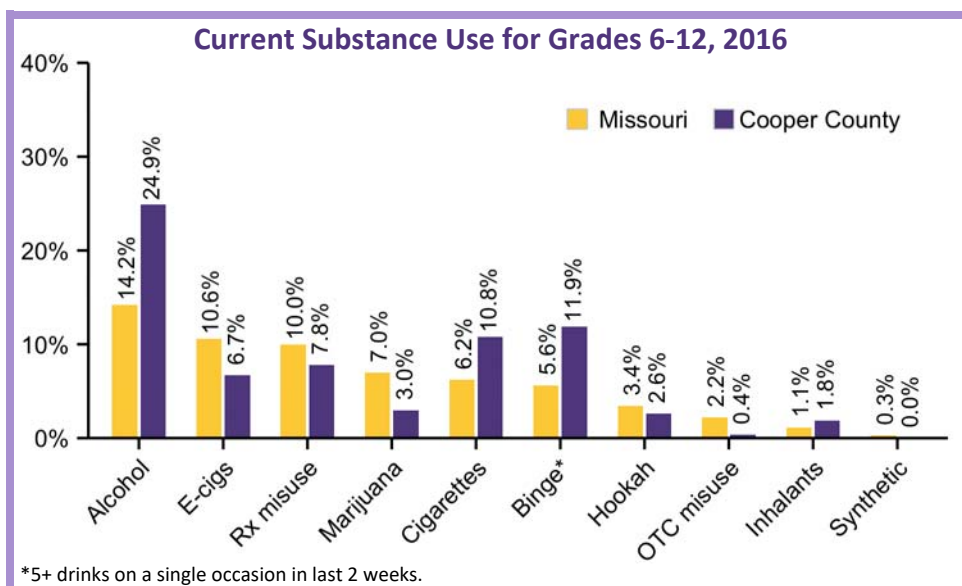
2017



Cooper County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 17,642 in 2015. Cooper County ranks 62 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 14.4% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$46,632.

Substance Use in Cooper County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

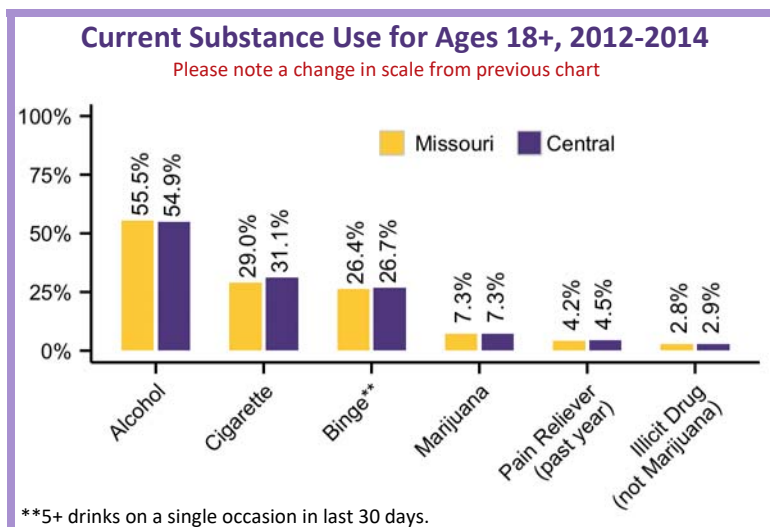


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 56.7% of youth in Cooper County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 31.7% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.6 and 63.8% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.8. An estimated 45.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 36.8% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Cooper County, 20.5% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 17.8% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 23.1% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 27.6% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.2.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Cooper County residents had a total of 11 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 35 alcohol-related and 15 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 55 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 18 were primarily due to alcohol, 11 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Cooper County had 73 DWI arrests, 21 liquor law violations and 183 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Cooper County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 15 in 2014 to 23 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
23	0	10	13	0	12	0	2

Mental Health Data for Cooper County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 176 Cooper County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Cooper County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	143	176	<p>In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.6% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 6 Cooper County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	13	11	
Anxiety Disorder	79	95	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	15	21	
Mood Disorder	98	119	
Psychotic Disorder	23	33	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Crawford County

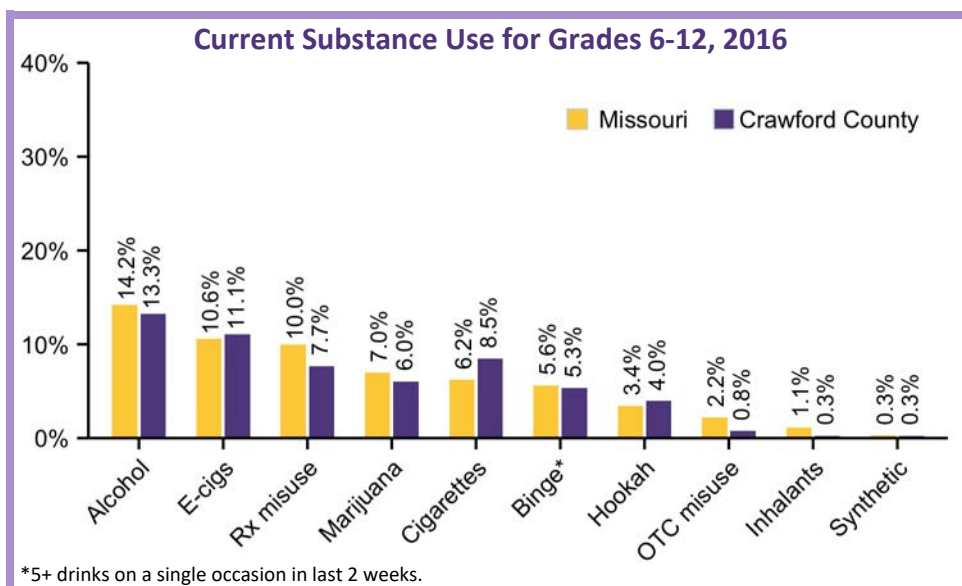
2017



Crawford County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 24,526 in 2015. Crawford County ranks 47 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 19.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$38,491.

Substance Use in Crawford County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

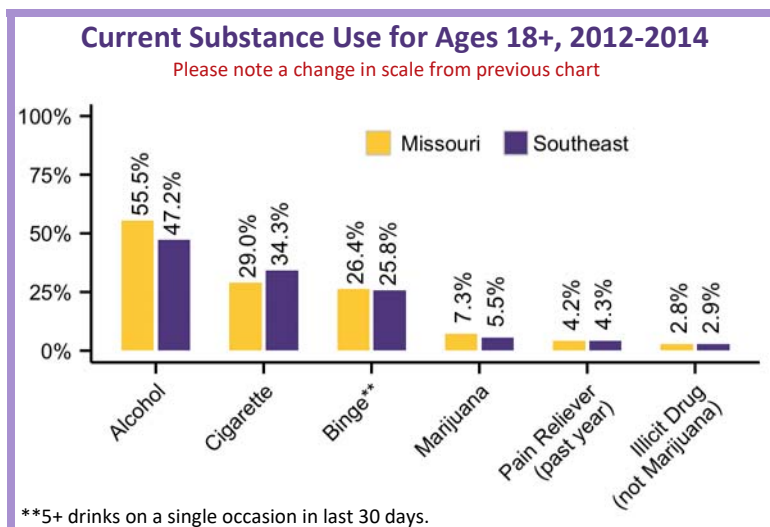


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 51.1% of youth in Crawford County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 29.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.1 and 44.6% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.0. An estimated 50.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.1% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Crawford County, 29.7% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 10.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 33.9% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 29.3% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 32.4% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.8.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Crawford County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 37 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 59 alcohol-related and 75 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 189 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 70 were primarily due to alcohol, 30 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Crawford County had 205 DWI arrests, 29 liquor law violations and 486 drug-related arrests. There were 7 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Crawford County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 36 in 2014 to 22 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
22	0	4	18	0	4	0	5

Mental Health Data for Crawford County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 426 Crawford County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Crawford County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	484	426	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.5% made a plan, and 0.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 5 Crawford County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	25	21	
Anxiety Disorder	225	222	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	86	89	
Mood Disorder	351	310	
Psychotic Disorder	66	60	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Dade County

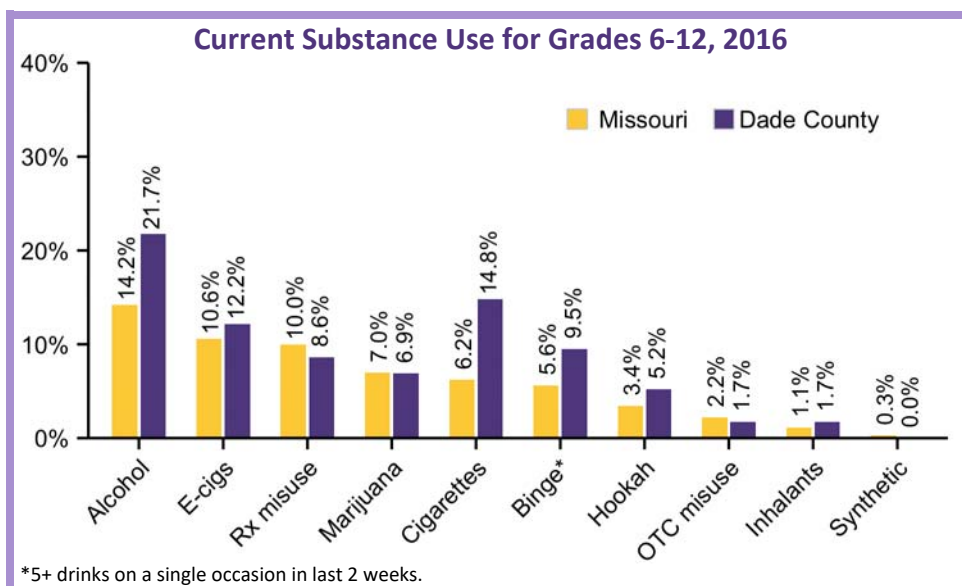
2017



Dade County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 7,595 in 2015. Dade County ranks 100 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 17.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$38,516.

Substance Use in Dade County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

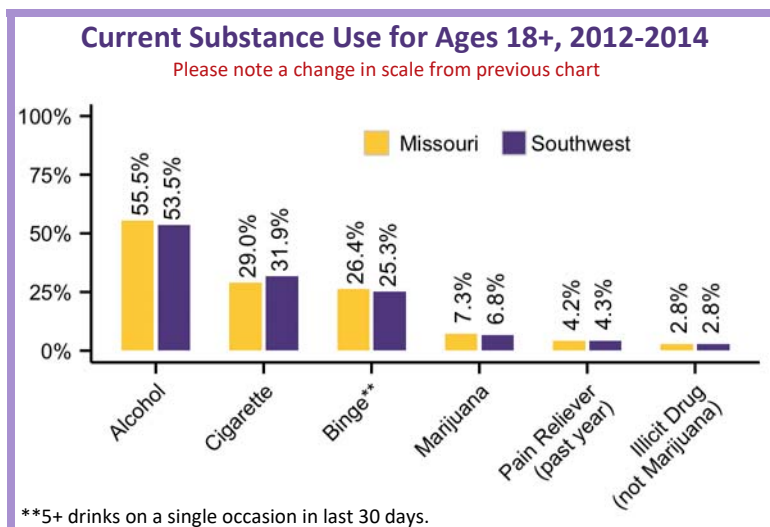


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 56.3% of youth in Dade County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 38.4% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.3 and 45.2% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.1. An estimated 58.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 44.6% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Dade County, 26.8% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 15.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 37.2% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 26.3% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 34.2% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.1.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Dade County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 7 alcohol-related and 10 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 29 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 9 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Dade County had 10 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 73 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Dade County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 9 in 2014 to 1 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
1	0	1	0	0	3	0	1

Mental Health Data for Dade County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 32 Dade County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Dade County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	32	32	<p>In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.4% made a plan, and 2.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 2 Dade County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	
Anxiety Disorder	7	8	
Developmental Disorder	*	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	6	9	
Mood Disorder	14	15	
Psychotic Disorder	6	6	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

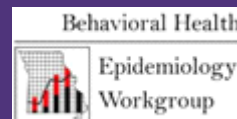
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Dallas County

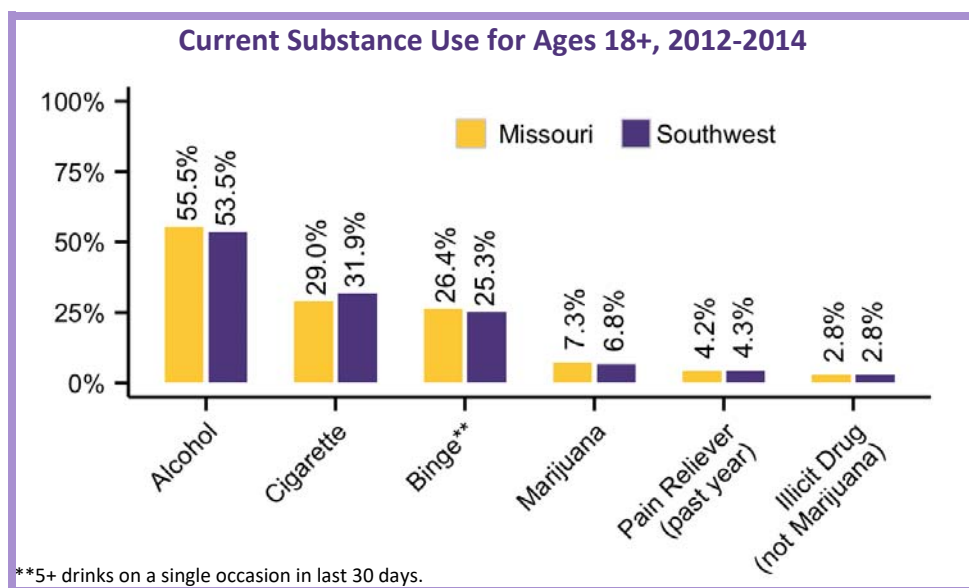
2017



Dallas County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 16,393 in 2015. Dallas County ranks 66 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 18.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$37,780.

Substance Use in Dallas County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Dallas County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 28 alcohol-related and 25 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 82 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 24 were primarily due to alcohol, 19 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Dallas County had 34 DWI arrests, 33 liquor law violations and 82 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Dallas County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 16 in 2014 to 8 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
8	0	3	5	0	3	1	0

Mental Health Data for Dallas County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 85 Dallas County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Dallas County			In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
	<u>FY2014</u>	<u>FY2015</u>	
Total	79	85	Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Adjustment Disorder	6	5	
Anxiety Disorder	35	34	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	11	10	
Mood Disorder	41	46	In 2014, 4 Dallas County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
Psychotic Disorder	27	26	
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Daviess County

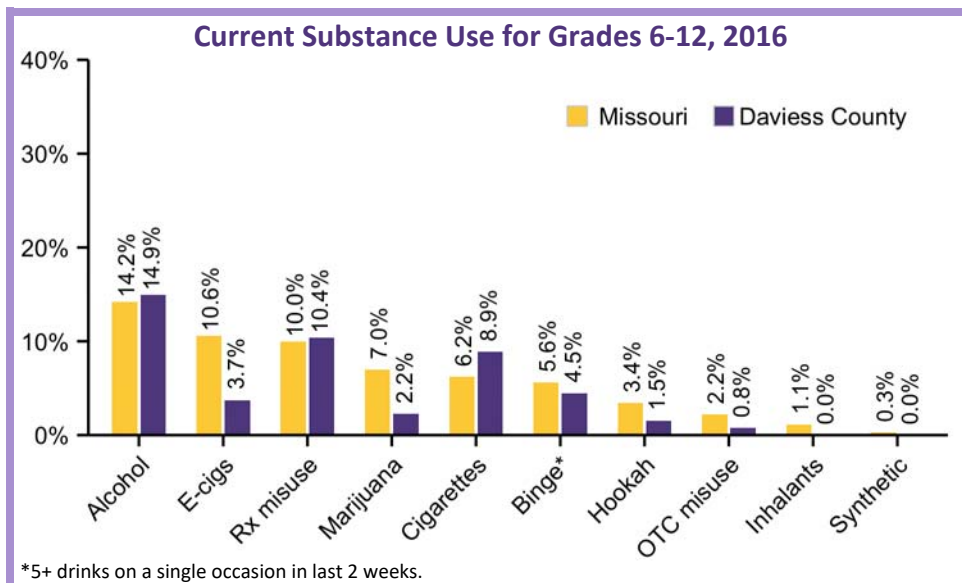
2017



Daviess County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 8,253 in 2015. Daviess County ranks 99 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 15.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$43,135.

Substance Use in Daviess County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

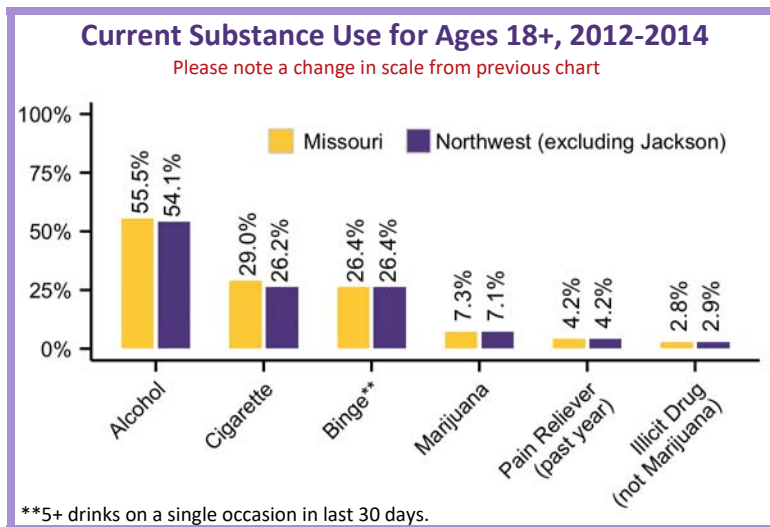


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 45.8% of youth in Daviess County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 38.3% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.0 and 42.1% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.6. An estimated 46.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 32.1% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Daviess County, 21.5% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 23.5% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 19.4% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 21.5% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.1.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Daviess County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 35 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 9 were primarily due to alcohol, 9 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Daviess County had 43 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 69 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Daviess County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 7 in 2014 to 6 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	0	6	0	0	6	0	0

Mental Health Data for Daviess County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 72 Daviess County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Daviess County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	64	72	<p>In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.5% made a plan, and 1.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 1 Daviess County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	
Anxiety Disorder	26	37	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	16	10	
Mood Disorder	44	56	
Psychotic Disorder	6	6	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

DeKalb County

2017

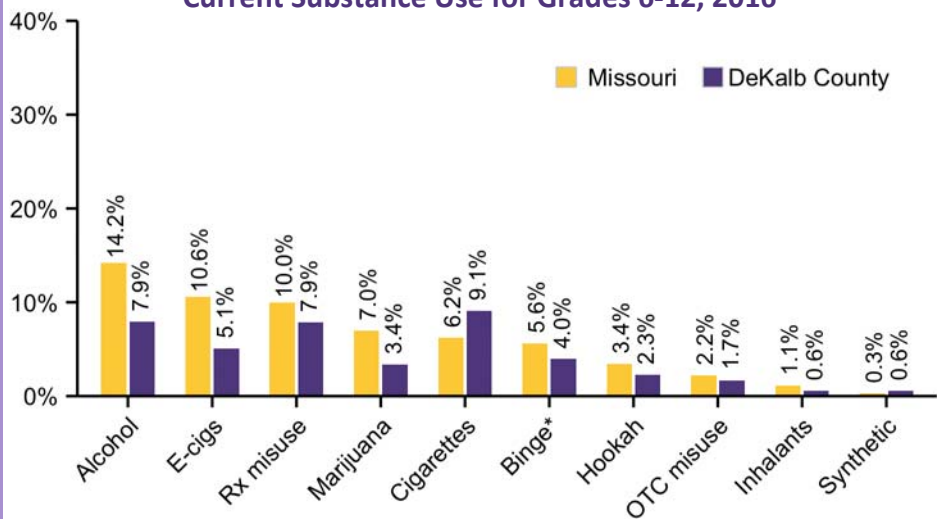


DeKalb County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 12,687 in 2015. DeKalb County ranks 78 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 20.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$44,429.

Substance Use in DeKalb County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6-12, 2016



*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 44.9% of youth in DeKalb County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 26.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.5 and 34.5% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

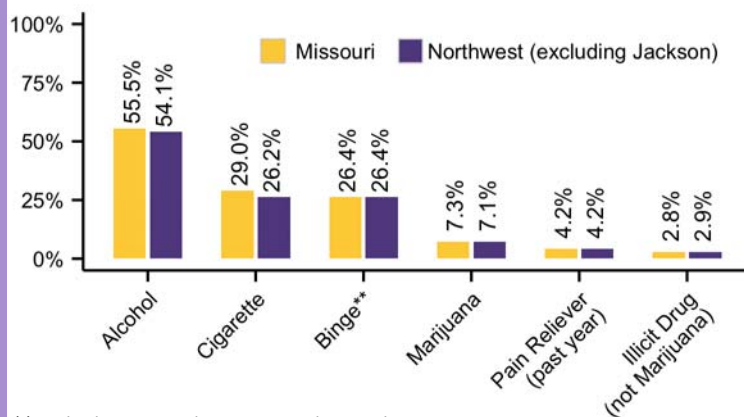
Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.5. An estimated 44.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 32.2% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In DeKalb County, 20.5% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 10.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 26.0% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 21.3% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 24.3% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.5.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2012-2014

Please note a change in scale from previous chart



**5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, DeKalb County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 3 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 29 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 9 were primarily due to alcohol, 9 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, DeKalb County had 63 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 75 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in DeKalb County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 10 in 2014 to 13 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
13	0	6	7	0	12	0	2

Mental Health Data for DeKalb County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 53 DeKalb County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in DeKalb County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	49	53	<p>In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 8.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.3% made a plan, and 0.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 2 DeKalb County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	
Anxiety Disorder	22	22	
Developmental Disorder	0	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	6	12	
Mood Disorder	33	35	
Psychotic Disorder	12	9	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Dent County

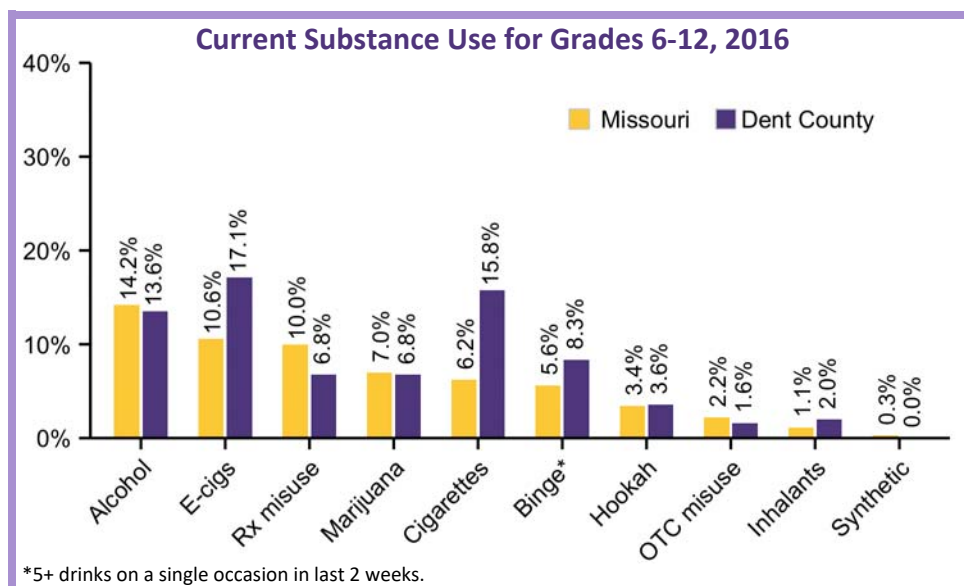
2017



Dent County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 15,593 in 2015. Dent County ranks 68 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 21.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$36,808.

Substance Use in Dent County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

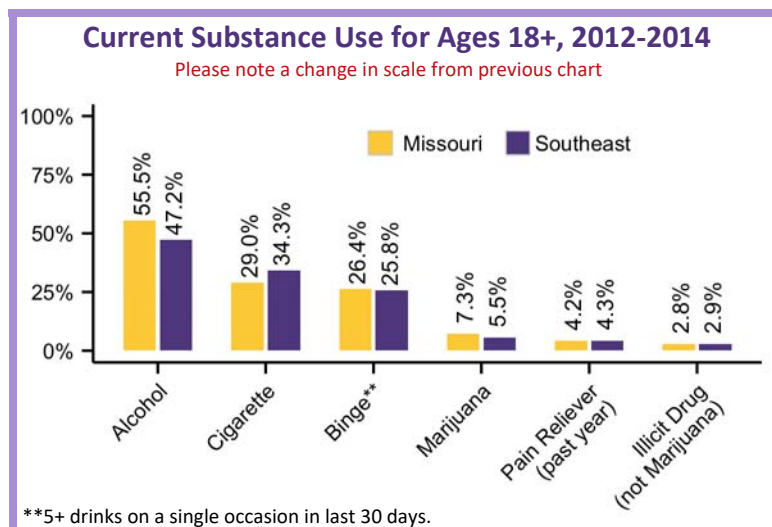


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 48.8% of youth in Dent County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 36.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.9 and 45.4% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.5. An estimated 48.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 44.6% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Dent County, 25.0% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 15.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 32.2% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 28.1% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 35.3% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.3.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Dent County residents had a total of 4 alcohol-related and 62 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 41 alcohol-related and 39 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 119 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 49 were primarily due to alcohol, 17 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Dent County had 81 DWI arrests, 7 liquor law violations and 103 drug-related arrests. There were 6 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Dent County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 5 in 2014 to 17 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
17	0	10	7	0	11	1	6

Mental Health Data for Dent County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 294 Dent County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Dent County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	290	294	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 8.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.2% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 3 Dent County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	6	8	
Anxiety Disorder	188	198	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	49	53	
Mood Disorder	203	195	
Psychotic Disorder	31	28	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Douglas County

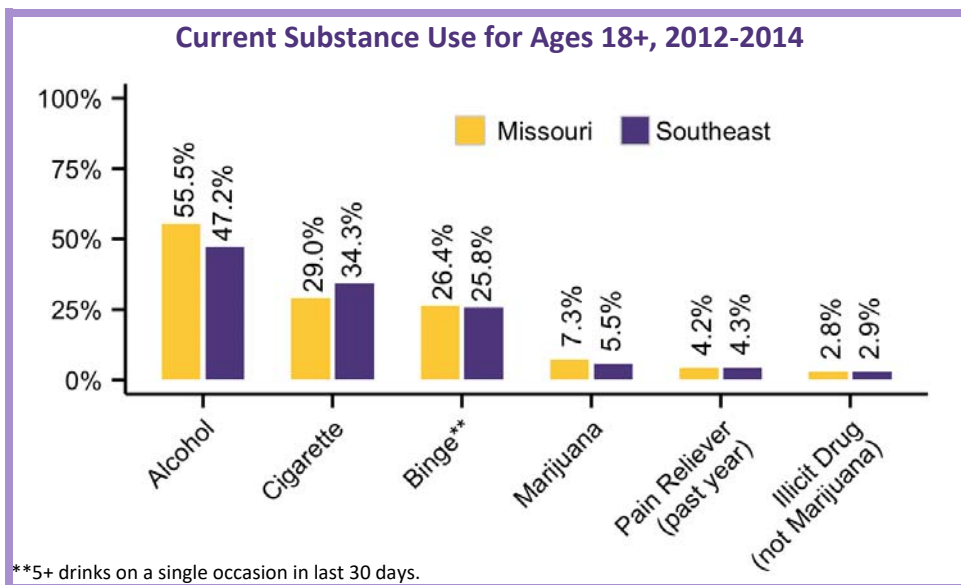
2017



Douglas County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 13,373 in 2015. Douglas County ranks 77 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 23.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$32,979.

Substance Use in Douglas County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Douglas County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 14 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 54 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 19 were primarily due to alcohol, 8 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Douglas County had 51 DWI arrests, 18 liquor law violations and 140 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Douglas County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 12 in 2014 to 14 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
14	0	9	5	0	19	0	0

Mental Health Data for Douglas County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 77 Douglas County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Douglas County			
	<u>FY2014</u>	<u>FY2015</u>	
Total	92	77	In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Anxiety Disorder	43	45	
Developmental Disorder	*	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	10	7	
Mood Disorder	72	52	
Psychotic Disorder	*	5	In 2014, 2 Douglas County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Dunklin County

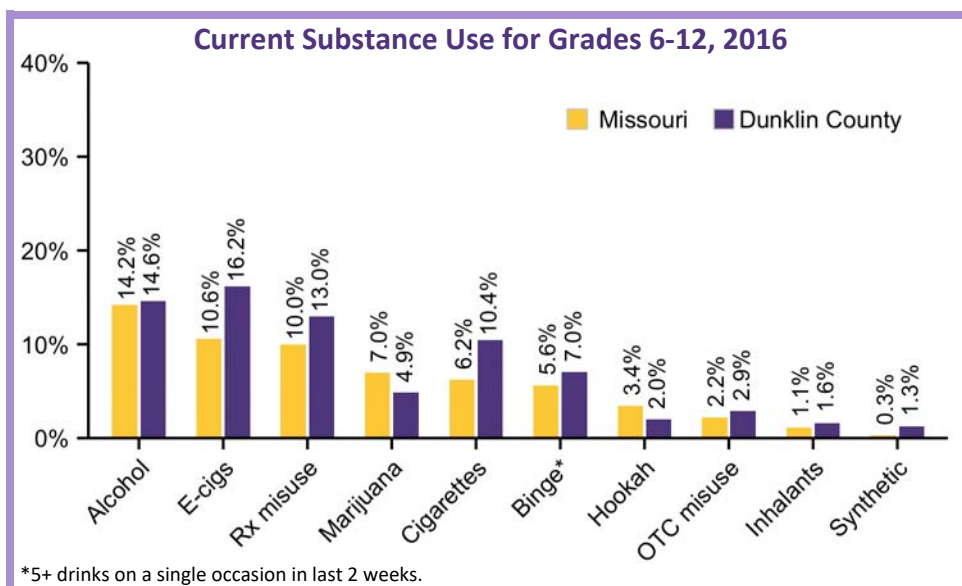
2017



Dunklin County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 30,895 in 2015. Dunklin County ranks 38 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 8.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 27.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$31,920.

Substance Use in Dunklin County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

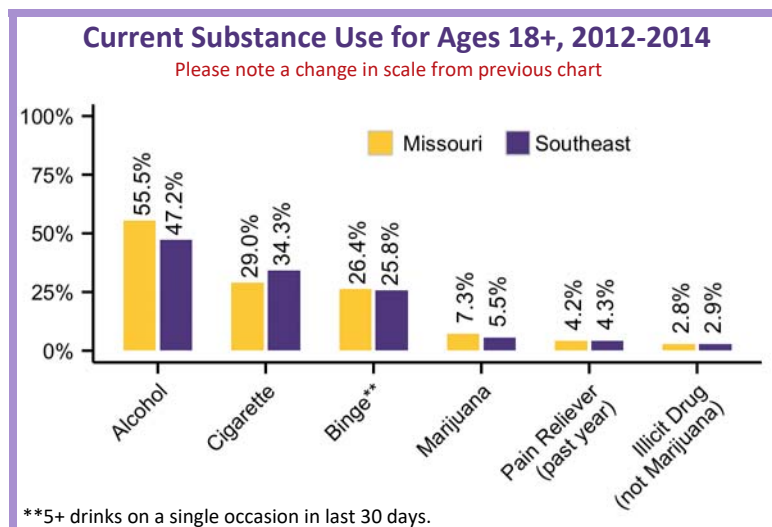


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 47.6% of youth in Dunklin County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 30.8% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.8 and 48.6% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.2. An estimated 47.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 44.7% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Dunklin County, 30.7% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 16.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 32.0% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 31.5% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 33.3% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.5.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Dunklin County residents had a total of 30 alcohol-related and 73 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 57 alcohol-related and 103 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 272 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 81 were primarily due to alcohol, 82 were primarily due to marijuana, and 17 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Dunklin County had 143 DWI arrests, 38 liquor law violations and 203 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Dunklin County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 22 in 2014 to 21 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
21	2	7	12	3	10	1	5

Mental Health Data for Dunklin County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 813 Dunklin County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Dunklin County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	743	813	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.8% made a plan, and 1.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 6 Dunklin County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	35	32	
Anxiety Disorder	86	93	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	67	74	
Mood Disorder	370	458	
Psychotic Disorder	101	118	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Franklin County

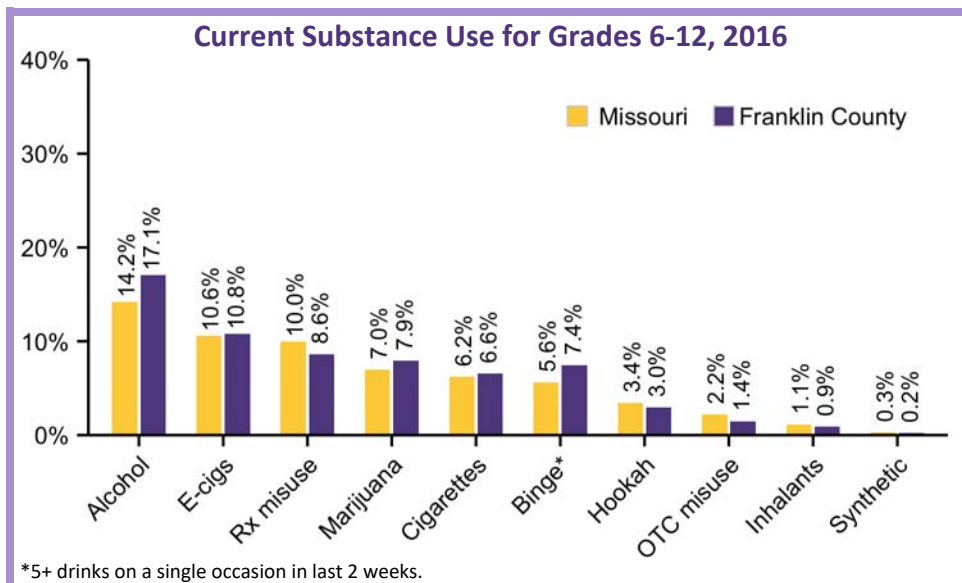
2017



Franklin County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 102,426 in 2015. Franklin County ranks 10 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 11.4% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$50,438.

Substance Use in Franklin County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

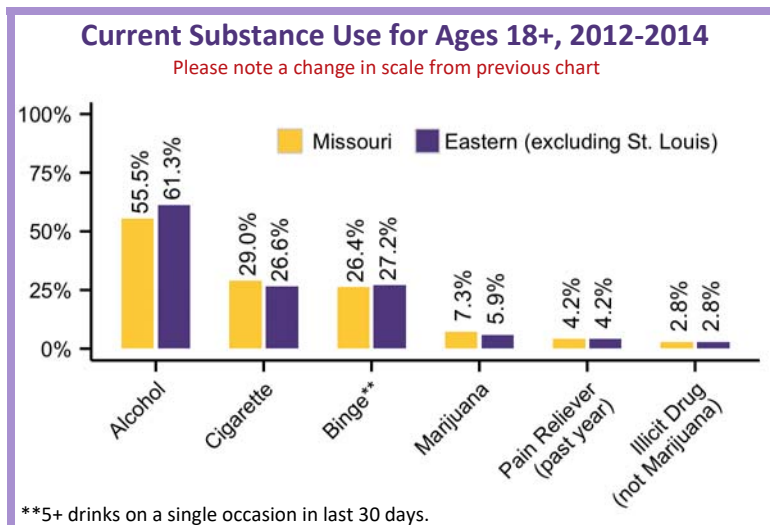


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 55.7% of youth in Franklin County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 15.6% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.0 and 48.6% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.0. An estimated 48.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 45.9% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Franklin County, 31.4% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 36.5% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 36.9% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 32.1% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.4.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Franklin County residents had a total of 59 alcohol-related and 76 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 181 alcohol-related and 256 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 450 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 155 were primarily due to alcohol, 68 were primarily due to marijuana, and 10 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Franklin County had 390 DWI arrests, 70 liquor law violations and 555 drug-related arrests. There were 4 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Franklin County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 114 in 2014 to 114 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
114	6	52	56	7	78	5	12

Mental Health Data for Franklin County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 1303 Franklin County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Franklin County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	1157	1303	<p>In Eastern (excluding St. Louis) Missouri, 17.3% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 6.7% of Eastern (excluding St. Louis) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.6% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 17 Franklin County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	39	47	
Anxiety Disorder	495	605	
Developmental Disorder	39	38	
Impulse Control Disorder	282	334	
Mood Disorder	755	867	
Psychotic Disorder	147	159	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Gasconade County

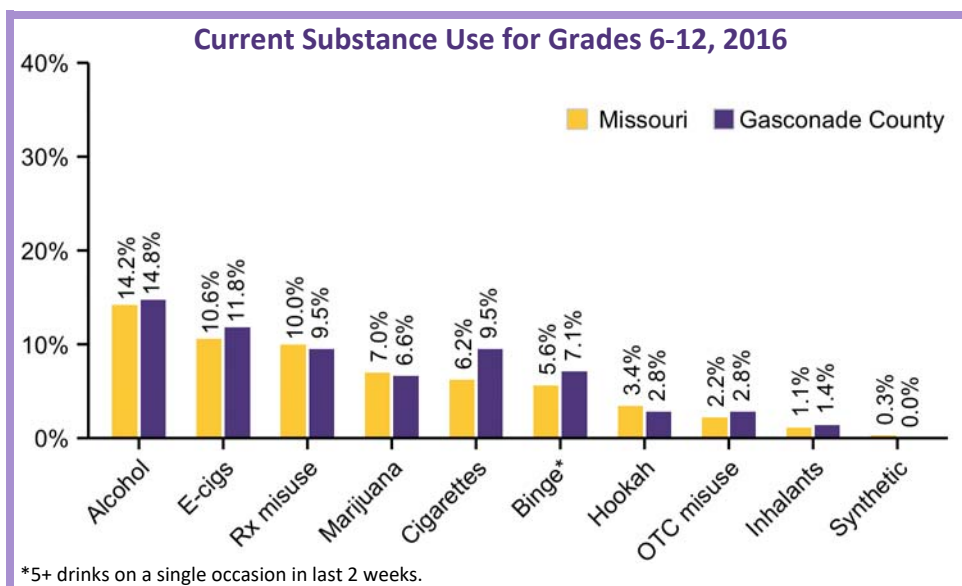
2017



Gasconade County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 14,858 in 2015. Gasconade County ranks 71 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 12.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$47,717.

Substance Use in Gasconade County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

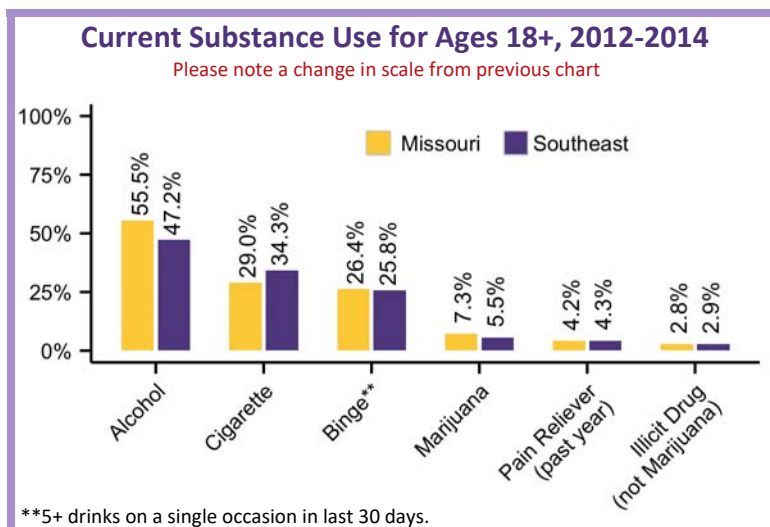


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 51.9% of youth in Gasconade County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 32.3% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.4 and 44.0% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.2. An estimated 46.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 44.0% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Gasconade County, 26.3% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 24.5% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 25.4% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 26.6% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.1.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Gasconade County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 34 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 84 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 25 were primarily due to alcohol, 17 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Gasconade County had 54 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 43 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Gasconade County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 23 in 2014 to 22 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
22	2	14	6	2	16	0	0

Mental Health Data for Gasconade County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 147 Gasconade County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Gasconade County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	174	147	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.3% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.0% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 4 Gasconade County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	12	9	
Anxiety Disorder	79	75	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	39	25	
Mood Disorder	124	104	
Psychotic Disorder	19	13	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

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Behavioral Health Profile

Gentry County

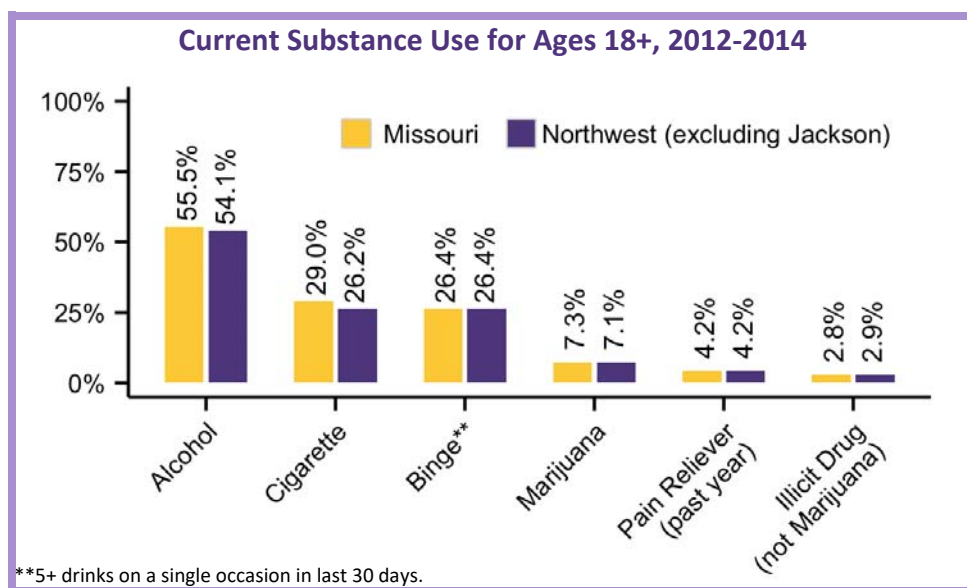
2017



Gentry County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 6,692 in 2015. Gentry County ranks 103 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 14.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$43,811.

Substance Use in Gentry County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Gentry County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 3 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 20 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 7 were primarily due to alcohol, 7 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Gentry County had 14 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 7 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Gentry County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 4 in 2014 to 5 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
5	1	3	1	1	3	1	0

Mental Health Data for Gentry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 27 Gentry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Gentry County			
	<u>FY2014</u>	<u>FY2015</u>	
Total	26	27	In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Anxiety Disorder	14	10	
Developmental Disorder	0	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	*	*	
Mood Disorder	19	16	In 2014, 1 Gentry County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
Psychotic Disorder	*	7	
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

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For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Greene County

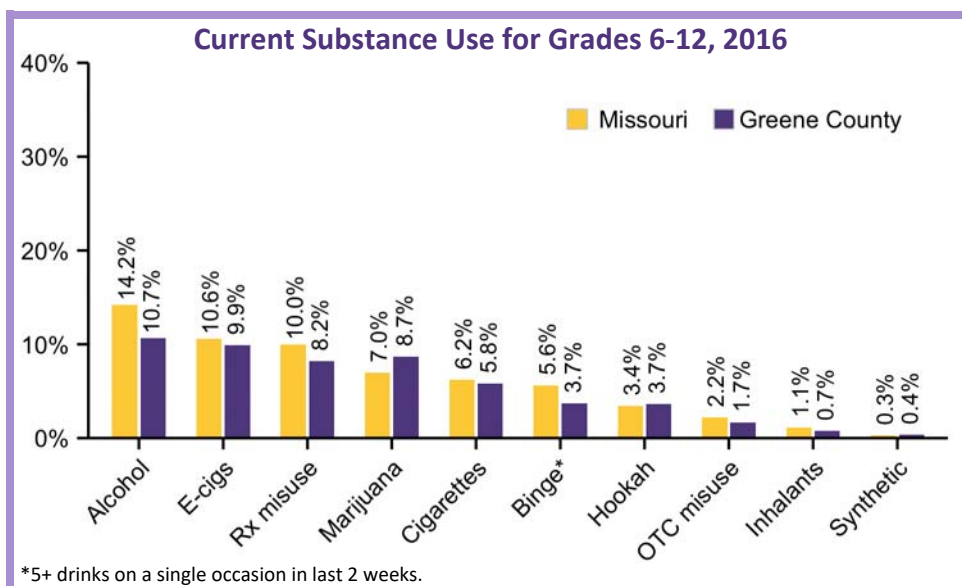
2017



Greene County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 288,072 in 2015. Greene County ranks 5 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 17.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$43,885.

Substance Use in Greene County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

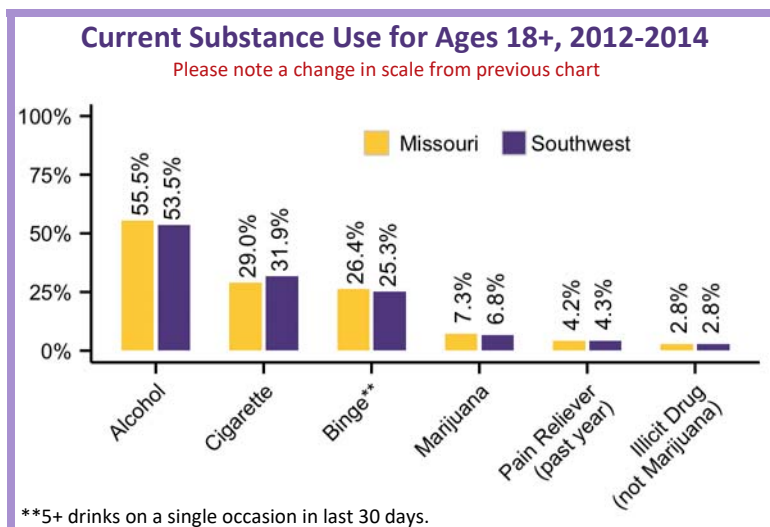


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 47.9% of youth in Greene County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 44.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.1 and 39.2% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.6. An estimated 43.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 39.9% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Greene County, 28.2% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 38.1% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 36.7% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 36.1% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.8.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Greene County residents had a total of 98 alcohol-related and 109 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 1415 alcohol-related and 985 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 1915 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 826 were primarily due to alcohol, 299 were primarily due to marijuana, and 79 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Greene County had 1127 DWI arrests, 296 liquor law violations and 1547 drug-related arrests. There were 10 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Greene County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 271 in 2014 to 299 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
299	5	118	176	5	168	2	65

Mental Health Data for Greene County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 2311 Greene County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Greene County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	2308	2311	<p>In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 16.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 12.3% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 51 Greene County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	66	74	
Anxiety Disorder	977	1111	
Developmental Disorder	54	58	
Impulse Control Disorder	230	258	
Mood Disorder	1512	1541	
Psychotic Disorder	618	615	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Grundy County

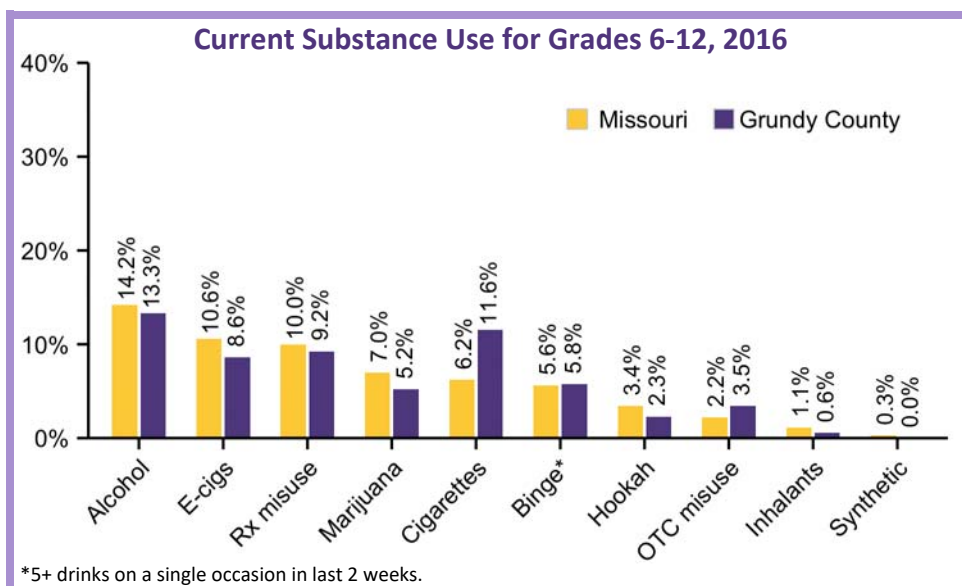
2017



Grundy County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 10,097 in 2015. Grundy County ranks 89 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 19.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$38,763.

Substance Use in Grundy County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

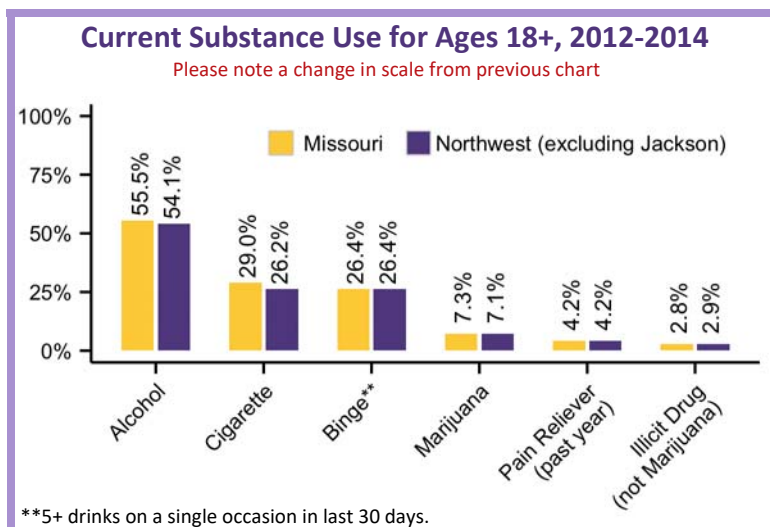


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 46.2% of youth in Grundy County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 34.8% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.2 and 39.8% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.0. An estimated 43.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 34.7% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Grundy County, 24.6% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 15.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 26.2% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 22.4% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 29.1% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.2.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Grundy County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 6 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 83 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 29 were primarily due to alcohol, 24 were primarily due to marijuana, and 10 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Grundy County had 24 DWI arrests, 15 liquor law violations and 56 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Grundy County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 9 in 2014 to 13 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
13	1	7	5	1	8	0	0

Mental Health Data for Grundy County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 278 Grundy County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Grundy County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	275	278	<p>In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.2% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 2 Grundy County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	8	9	
Anxiety Disorder	121	129	
Developmental Disorder	11	8	
Impulse Control Disorder	53	53	
Mood Disorder	188	186	
Psychotic Disorder	25	23	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Harrison County

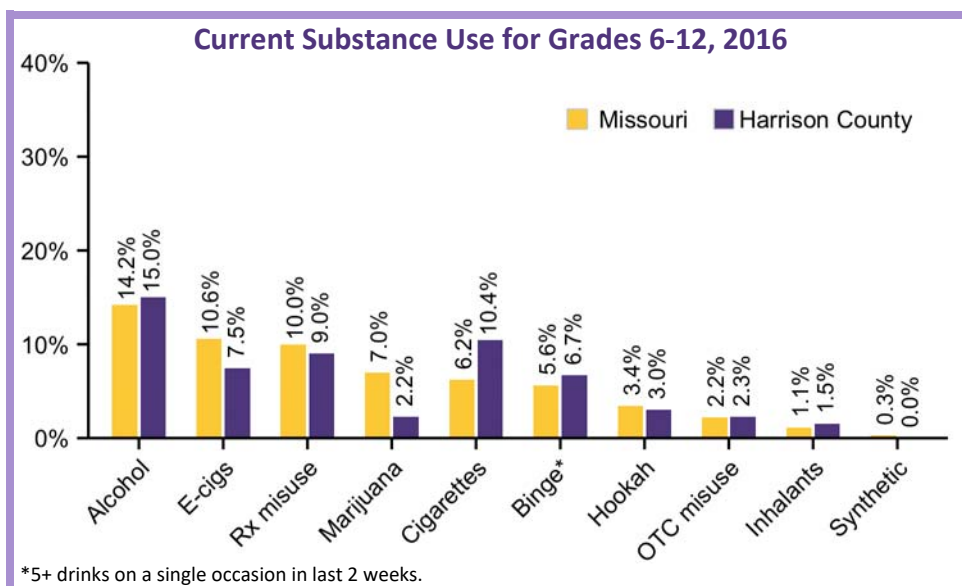
2017



Harrison County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 8,615 in 2015. Harrison County ranks 96 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 18.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$38,005.

Substance Use in Harrison County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

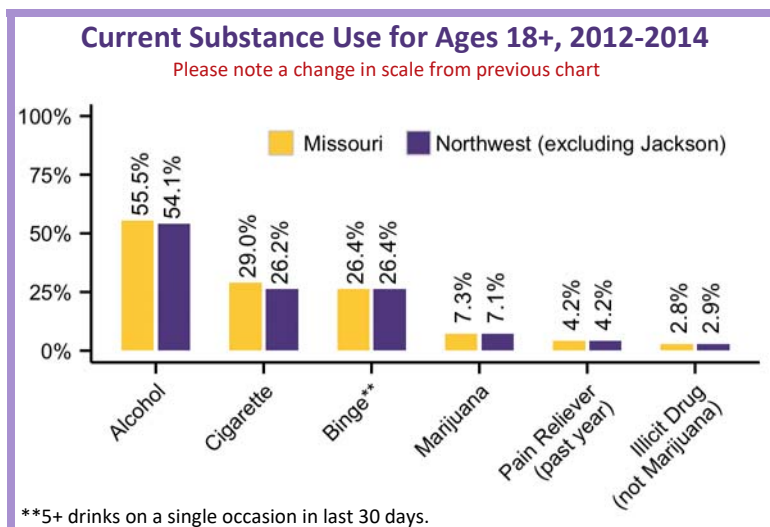


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 47.3% of youth in Harrison County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 31.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.8 and 42.1% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.6. An estimated 45.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 35.9% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Harrison County, 21.5% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 21.4% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 19.5% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 22.1% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.7.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Harrison County residents had a total of 0 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 37 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 12 were primarily due to alcohol, 11 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Harrison County had 43 DWI arrests, 25 liquor law violations and 64 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Harrison County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 8 in 2014 to 7 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
7	0	3	4	0	3	0	1

Mental Health Data for Harrison County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 108 Harrison County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Harrison County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	87	108	<p>In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.8% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 1 Harrison County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	
Anxiety Disorder	51	65	
Developmental Disorder	0	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	15	27	
Mood Disorder	66	80	
Psychotic Disorder	14	14	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Henry County

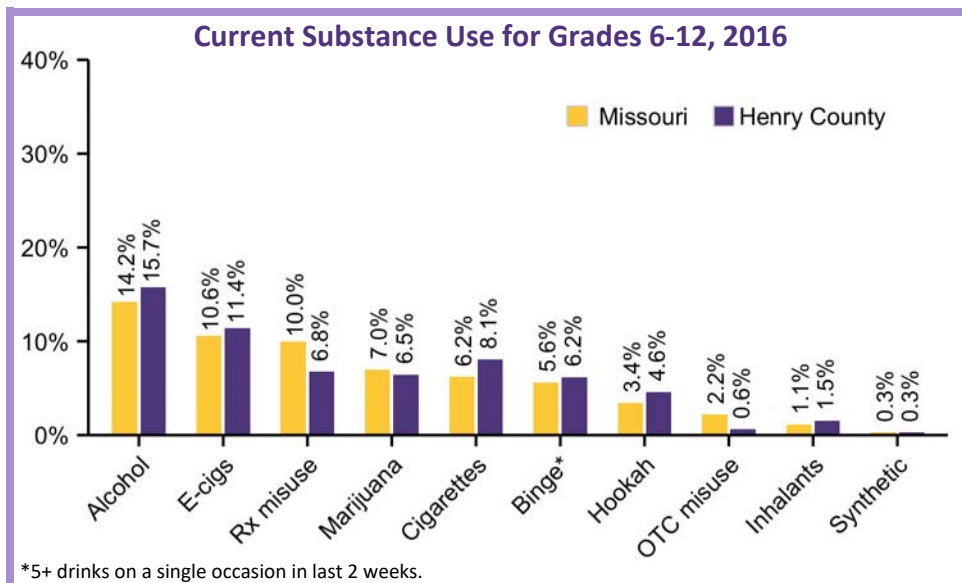
2017



Henry County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 21,737 in 2015. Henry County ranks 52 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 18.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$42,455.

Substance Use in Henry County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

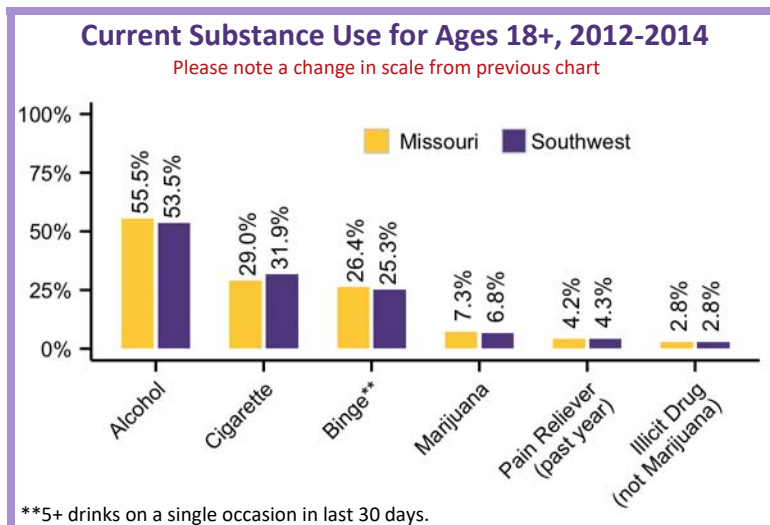


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 50.8% of youth in Henry County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 32.9% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.0 and 48.6% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.5. An estimated 45.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 38.9% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Henry County, 30.7% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 38.0% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 37.1% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 28.0% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.5.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Henry County residents had a total of 22 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 68 alcohol-related and 43 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 217 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 61 were primarily due to alcohol, 69 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Henry County had 92 DWI arrests, 26 liquor law violations and 268 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Henry County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 18 in 2014 to 19 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
19	0	11	8	0	14	1	5

Mental Health Data for Henry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 438 Henry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Henry County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	493	438	<p>In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 21.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 18.2% made a plan, and 2.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 5 Henry County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	27	27	
Anxiety Disorder	240	237	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	37	46	
Mood Disorder	338	297	
Psychotic Disorder	69	57	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

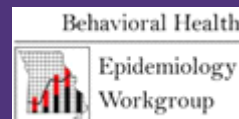
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Hickory County

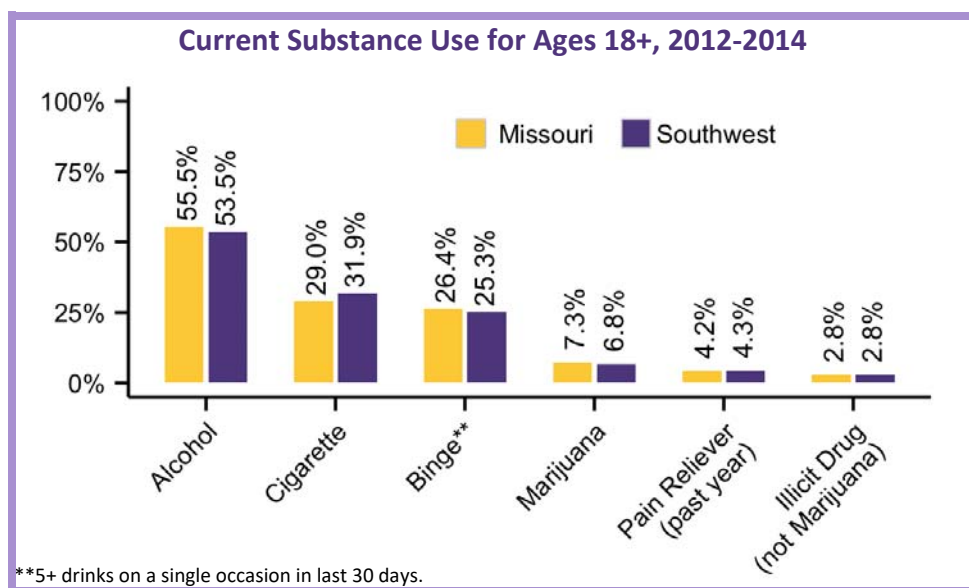
2017



Hickory County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 9,201 in 2015. Hickory County ranks 92 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 23.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$31,320.

Substance Use in Hickory County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Hickory County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 4 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 26 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 10 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Hickory County had 14 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 20 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Hickory County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 4 in 2014 to 5 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
5	0	2	3	0	3	0	0

Mental Health Data for Hickory County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 25 Hickory County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Hickory County		
	<u>FY2014</u>	<u>FY2015</u>
Total	23	25
Adjustment Disorder	*	0
Anxiety Disorder	10	8
Developmental Disorder	0	*
Impulse Control Disorder	*	5
Mood Disorder	17	19
Psychotic Disorder	*	0
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

In 2014, 2 Hickory County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Holt County

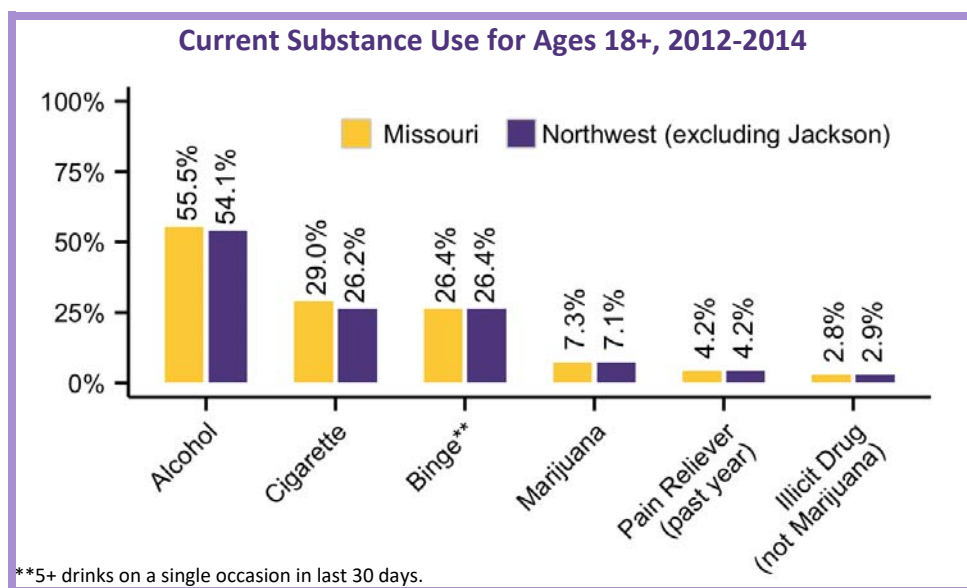
2017



Holt County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 4,484 in 2015. Holt County ranks 111 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 13.7% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$42,845.

Substance Use in Holt County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Holt County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 3 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 9 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of less than 5 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Holt County had 16 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 17 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Holt County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 6 in 2014 to 5 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
5	1	2	2	1	3	1	0

Mental Health Data for Holt County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 22 Holt County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Holt County			
	<u>FY2014</u>	<u>FY2015</u>	
Total	21	22	In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Anxiety Disorder	7	6	
Developmental Disorder	0	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	*	5	
Mood Disorder	16	16	In 2014, 1 Holt County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
Psychotic Disorder	*	5	
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Howard County

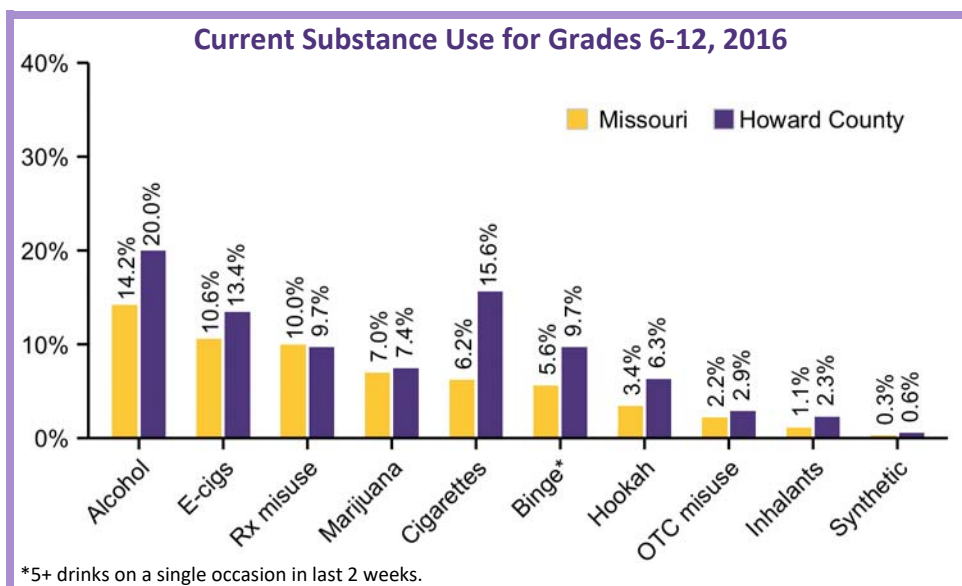
2017



Howard County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 10,139 in 2015. Howard County ranks 87 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 15.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$44,634.

Substance Use in Howard County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

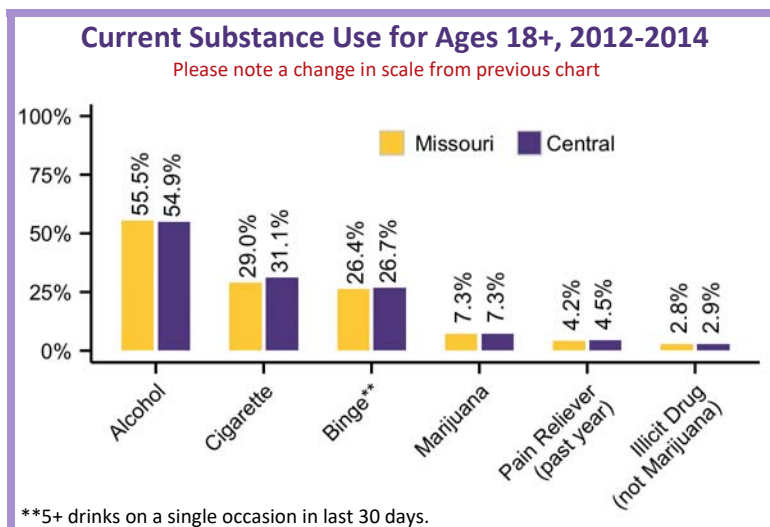


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 54.7% of youth in Howard County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 10.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.0 and 61.1% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.2. An estimated 47.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 38.6% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Howard County, 19.3% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 16.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 22.1% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 31.4% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 31.2% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.4.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Howard County residents had a total of 0 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 11 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 39 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 16 were primarily due to alcohol, 11 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Howard County had 30 DWI arrests, 31 liquor law violations and 114 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Howard County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 6 in 2014 to 9 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	0	4	5	0	5	0	0

Mental Health Data for Howard County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 95 Howard County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Howard County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	79	95	<p>In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 6.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.0% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 2 Howard County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	
Anxiety Disorder	27	39	
Developmental Disorder	0	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	6	13	
Mood Disorder	41	52	
Psychotic Disorder	22	27	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Howell County

2017

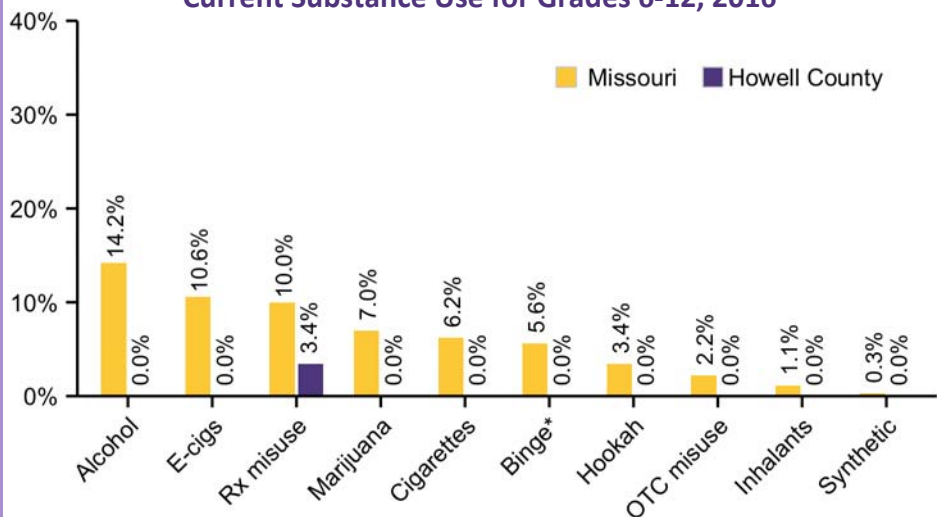


Howell County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 40,117 in 2015. Howell County ranks 28 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 19.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$36,604.

Substance Use in Howell County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6-12, 2016



*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 12.6% of youth in Howell County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 36.5% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 11.8 and 3.9% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

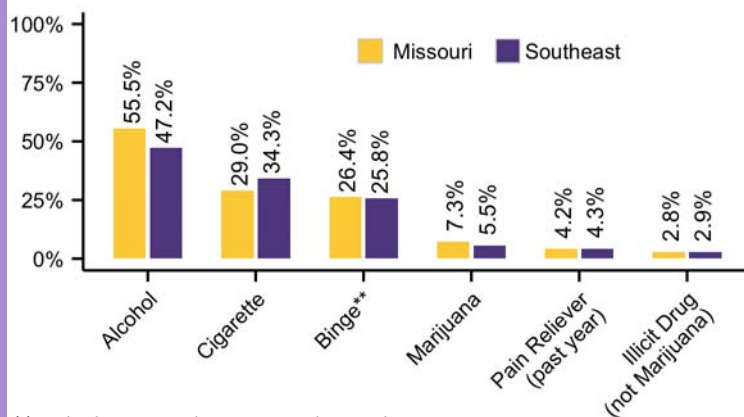
Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 10.3. An estimated 5.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 6.7% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Howell County, 11.0% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 7.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 2.5% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 1.5% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 13.7% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is .

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2012-2014

Please note a change in scale from previous chart



**5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Howell County residents had a total of 81 alcohol-related and 99 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 85 alcohol-related and 63 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 218 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 83 were primarily due to alcohol, 40 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Howell County had 203 DWI arrests, 33 liquor law violations and 429 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Howell County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 42 in 2014 to 30 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
30	1	13	16	1	16	1	12

Mental Health Data for Howell County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 1044 Howell County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Howell County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	1221	1044	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 3.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 3.3% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 11 Howell County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	114	78	
Anxiety Disorder	611	530	
Developmental Disorder	10	7	
Impulse Control Disorder	163	159	
Mood Disorder	824	687	
Psychotic Disorder	107	97	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Iron County

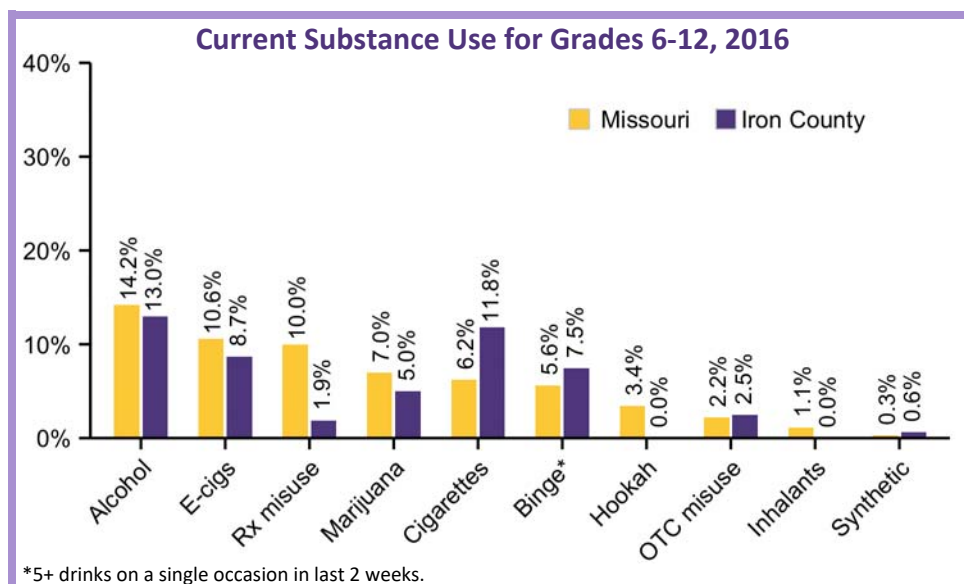
2017



Iron County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 10,125 in 2015. Iron County ranks 88 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 7.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 22.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$33,415.

Substance Use in Iron County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

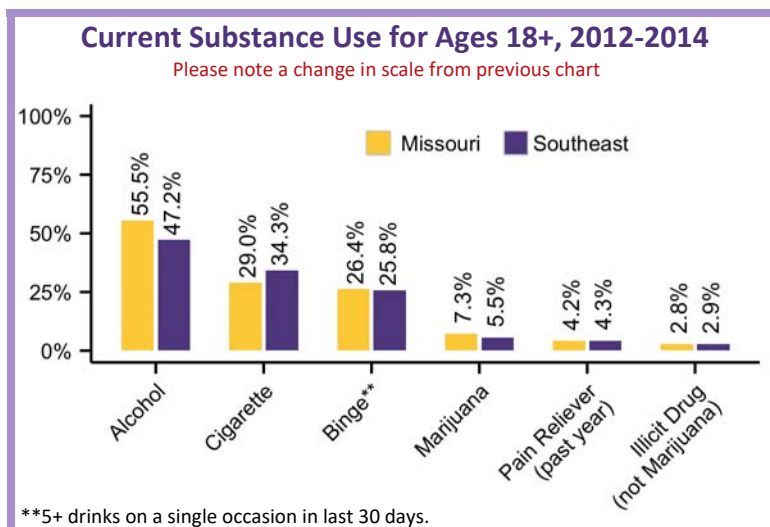


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 41.9% of youth in Iron County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 29.7% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.2 and 49.1% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.2. An estimated 44.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 41.0% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Iron County, 25.9% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 6.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 27.8% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 14.2% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 30.8% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.6.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Iron County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 20 alcohol-related and 34 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 71 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 17 were primarily due to alcohol, 14 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Iron County had 21 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 17 drug-related arrests. There were 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Iron County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 5 in 2014 to 5 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
5	0	3	2	0	3	0	0

Mental Health Data for Iron County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 191 Iron County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Iron County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	184	191	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 3.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 3.7% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 3 Iron County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	*	0	
Anxiety Disorder	43	45	
Developmental Disorder	*	5	
Impulse Control Disorder	15	19	
Mood Disorder	86	99	
Psychotic Disorder	39	49	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Jackson County

2017

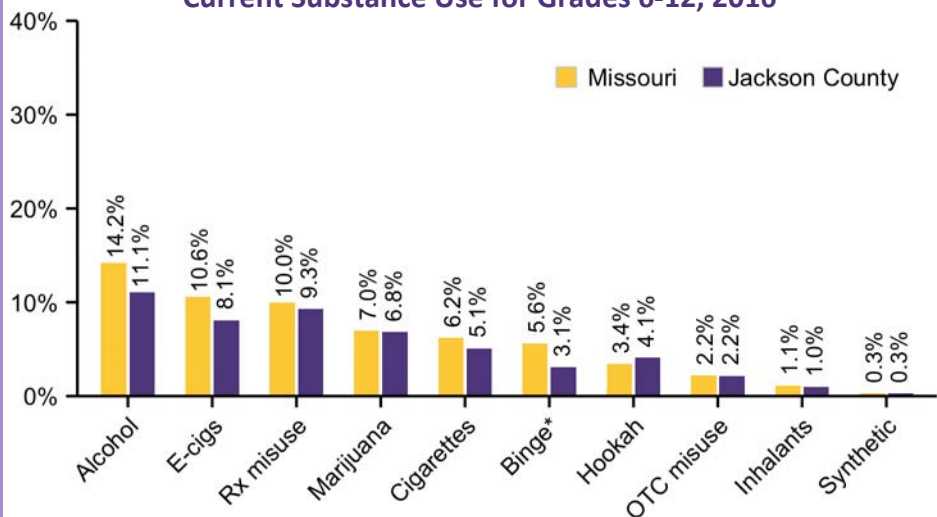


Jackson County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 687,623 in 2015. Jackson County ranks 2 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 17.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$48,364.

Substance Use in Jackson County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6-12, 2016



*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 47.5% of youth in Jackson County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 40.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.7 and 39.9% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

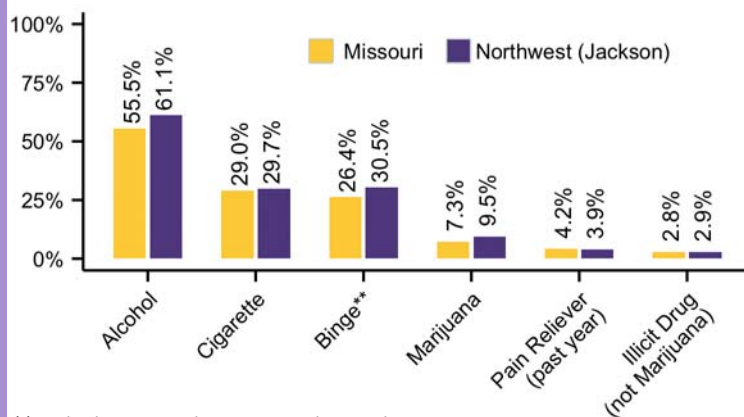
Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.3. An estimated 41.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 39.6% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Jackson County, 29.1% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 15.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 40.0% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 36.0% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 39.7% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.6.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2012-2014

Please note a change in scale from previous chart



**5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Jackson County residents had a total of 607 alcohol-related and 276 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 4012 alcohol-related and 1535 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 4686 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 1793 were primarily due to alcohol, 1150 were primarily due to marijuana, and 123 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Jackson County had 2704 DWI arrests, 450 liquor law violations and 3323 drug-related arrests. There were 7 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Jackson County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 615 in 2014 to 562 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
562	10	227	325	10	341	2	87

Mental Health Data for Jackson County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 13574 Jackson County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Jackson County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	12448	13574	<p>In Northwest (Jackson) Missouri, 18.9% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 6.6% of Northwest (Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.0% made a plan, and 1.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 104 Jackson County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	640	724	
Anxiety Disorder	4150	5068	
Developmental Disorder	135	156	
Impulse Control Disorder	1993	2241	
Mood Disorder	7051	7947	
Psychotic Disorder	2810	2930	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Jasper County

2017

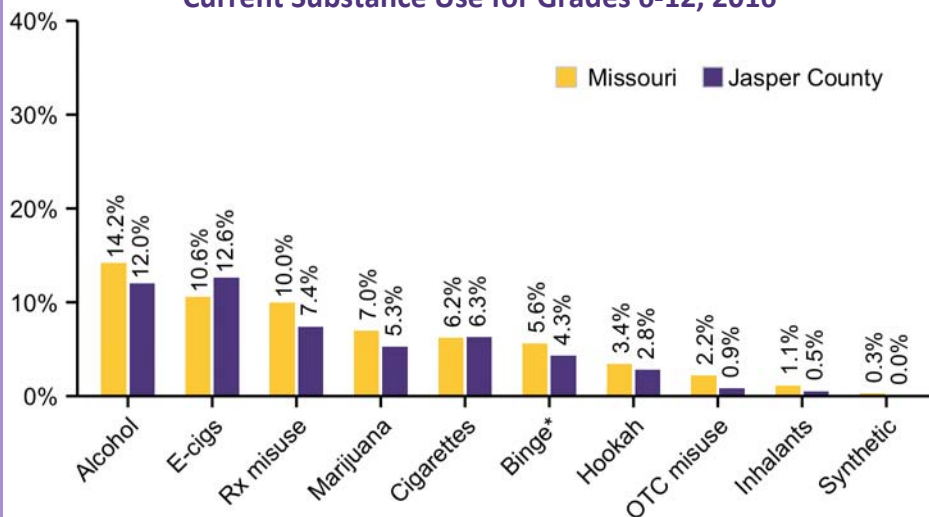


Jasper County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 118,596 in 2015. Jasper County ranks 9 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 16.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$43,724.

Substance Use in Jasper County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6-12, 2016



*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 48.4% of youth in Jasper County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 44.6% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.9 and 37.5% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

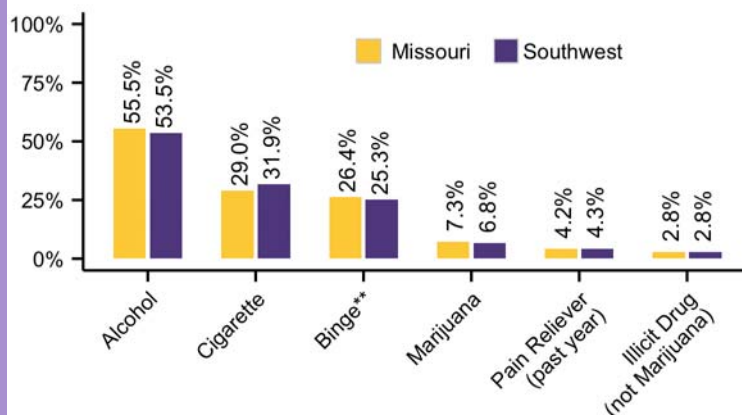
Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.2. An estimated 41.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 40.4% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Jasper County, 26.6% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 9.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 27.8% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 28.1% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 21.8% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.0.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2012-2014

Please note a change in scale from previous chart



**5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Jasper County residents had a total of 47 alcohol-related and 67 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 449 alcohol-related and 260 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 967 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 377 were primarily due to alcohol, 220 were primarily due to marijuana, and 56 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Jasper County had 835 DWI arrests, 83 liquor law violations and 523 drug-related arrests. There were 16 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Jasper County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 89 in 2014 to 92 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
92	2	35	55	2	46	2	17

Mental Health Data for Jasper County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 2420 Jasper County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Jasper County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	2332	2420	<p>In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.5% made a plan, and 0.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 34 Jasper County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	149	177	
Anxiety Disorder	845	915	
Developmental Disorder	32	29	
Impulse Control Disorder	420	430	
Mood Disorder	1201	1416	
Psychotic Disorder	202	241	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Jefferson County

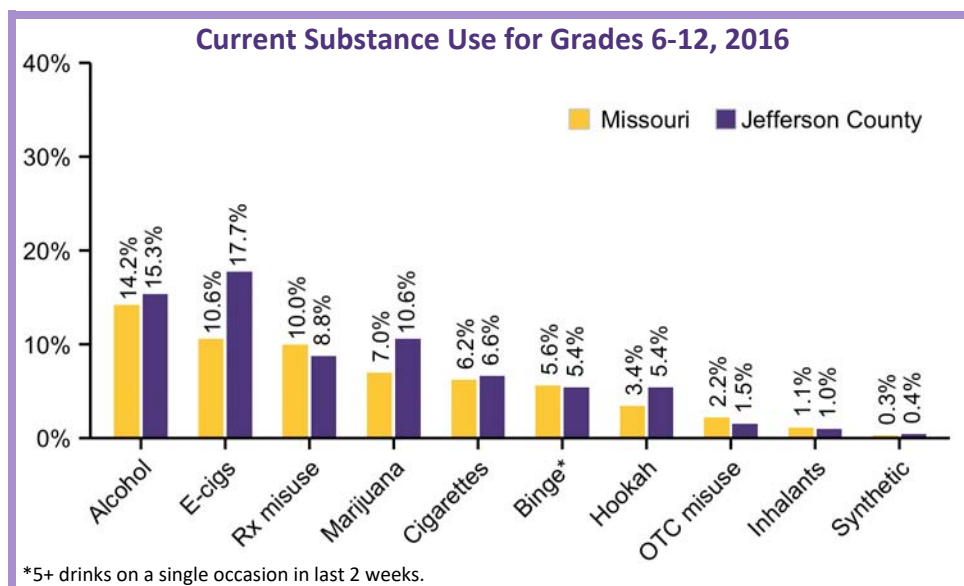
2017



Jefferson County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 224,124 in 2015. Jefferson County ranks 7 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 10.5% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$58,747.

Substance Use in Jefferson County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

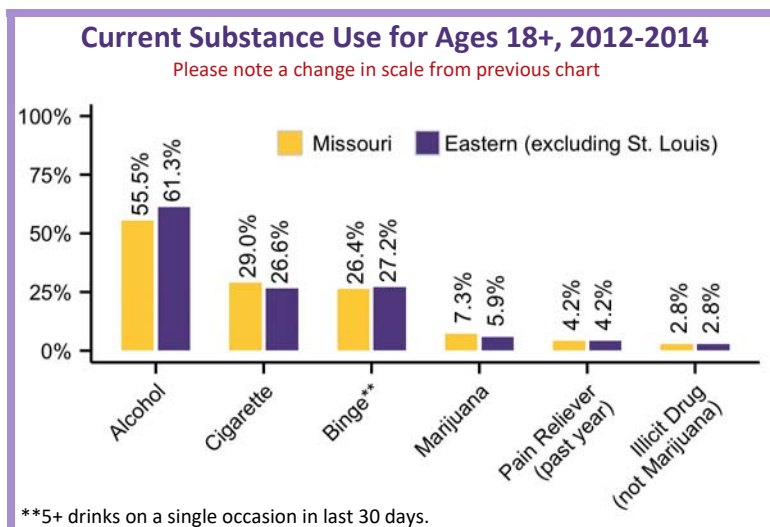


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 52.0% of youth in Jefferson County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.1 and 46.6% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.7. An estimated 45.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 50.4% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Jefferson County, 29.9% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 41.8% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 41.2% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 39.0% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.7.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Jefferson County residents had a total of 56 alcohol-related and 98 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 247 alcohol-related and 399 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 1334 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 444 were primarily due to alcohol, 281 were primarily due to marijuana, and 48 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Jefferson County had 952 DWI arrests, 280 liquor law violations and 1470 drug-related arrests. There were 51 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Jefferson County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 209 in 2014 to 217 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
217	7	81	129	7	107	4	17

Mental Health Data for Jefferson County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 2115 Jefferson County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Jefferson County		
	FY2014	FY2015
Total	1982	2115
Adjustment Disorder	39	35
Anxiety Disorder	1085	1277
Developmental Disorder	61	61
Impulse Control Disorder	340	353
Mood Disorder	1575	1697
Psychotic Disorder	312	315
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

In Eastern (excluding St. Louis) Missouri, 17.3% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.7% of Eastern (excluding St. Louis) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.1% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 48 Jefferson County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Johnson County

2017

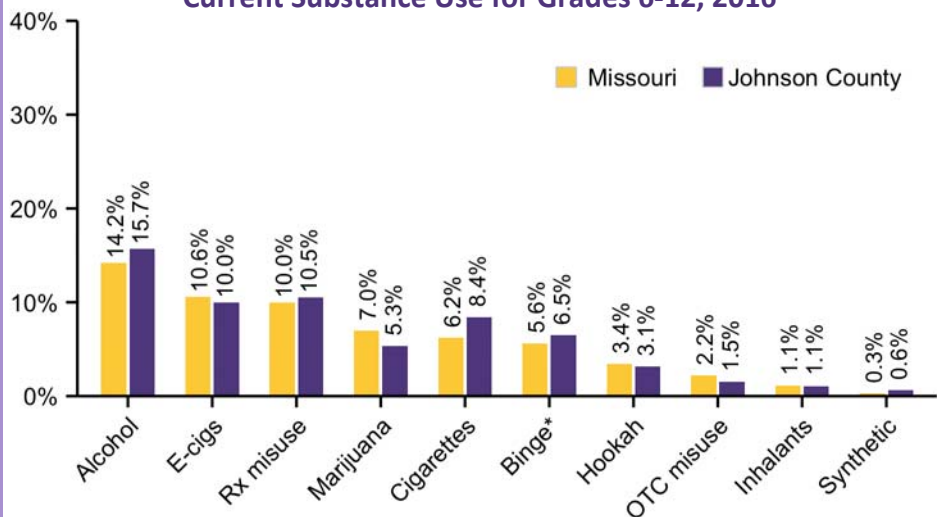


Johnson County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 53,951 in 2015. Johnson County ranks 21 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 16.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$44,109.

Substance Use in Johnson County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6-12, 2016



*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 45.9% of youth in Johnson County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 39.5% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.2 and 44.3% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

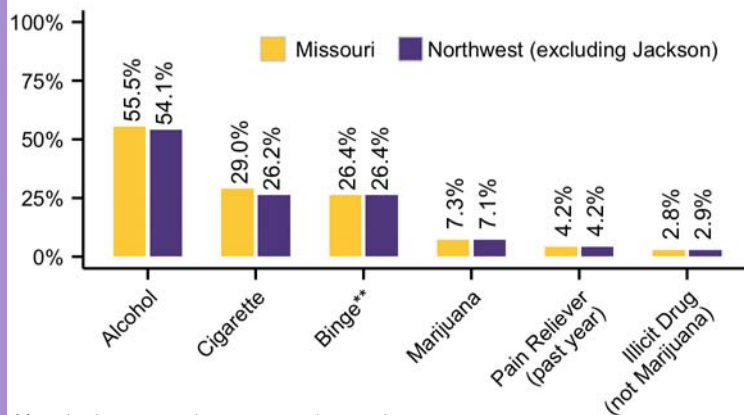
Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.3. An estimated 43.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 37.5% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Johnson County, 26.9% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 28.6% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 27.5% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 32.8% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.2.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2012-2014

Please note a change in scale from previous chart



**5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Johnson County residents had a total of 21 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 69 alcohol-related and 37 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 166 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 77 were primarily due to alcohol, 35 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Johnson County had 179 DWI arrests, 153 liquor law violations and 301 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Johnson County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 54 in 2014 to 40 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
40	0	14	26	0	20	0	4

Mental Health Data for Johnson County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 464 Johnson County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Johnson County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	463	464	<p>In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.0% made a plan, and 2.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 17 Johnson County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	29	24	
Anxiety Disorder	250	264	
Developmental Disorder	12	11	
Impulse Control Disorder	66	69	
Mood Disorder	341	346	
Psychotic Disorder	69	87	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

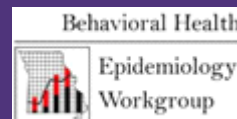
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Knox County

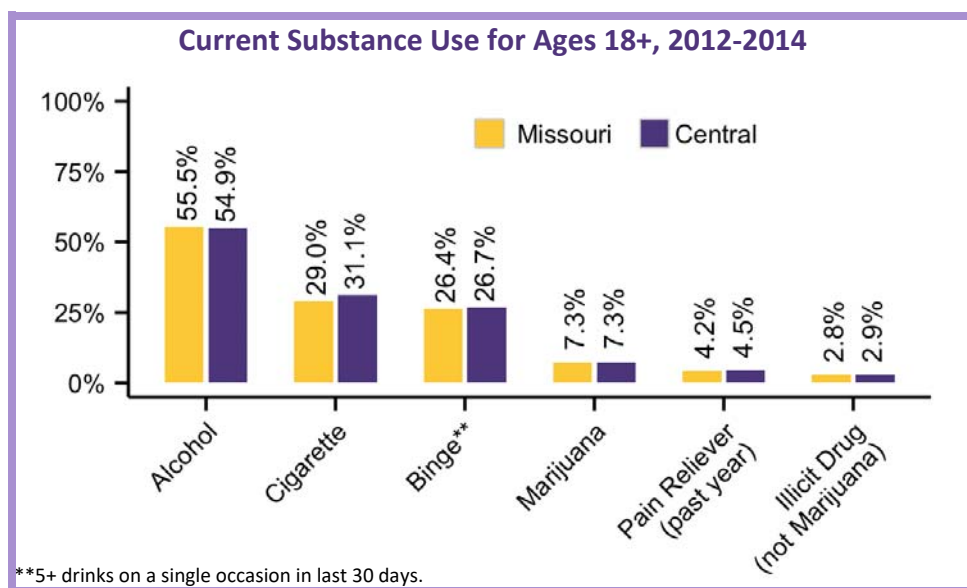
2017



Knox County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 3,910 in 2015. Knox County ranks 113 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 18.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$40,356.

Substance Use in Knox County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Knox County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 3 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 29 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 12 were primarily due to alcohol, 7 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Knox County had 8 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 5 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Knox County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 5 in 2014 to 2 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0

Mental Health Data for Knox County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 63 Knox County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Knox County			In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
	<u>FY2014</u>	<u>FY2015</u>	
Total	64	63	Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	
Anxiety Disorder	13	17	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	7	6	
Mood Disorder	31	33	
Psychotic Disorder	27	21	In 2014, 1 Knox County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Laclede County

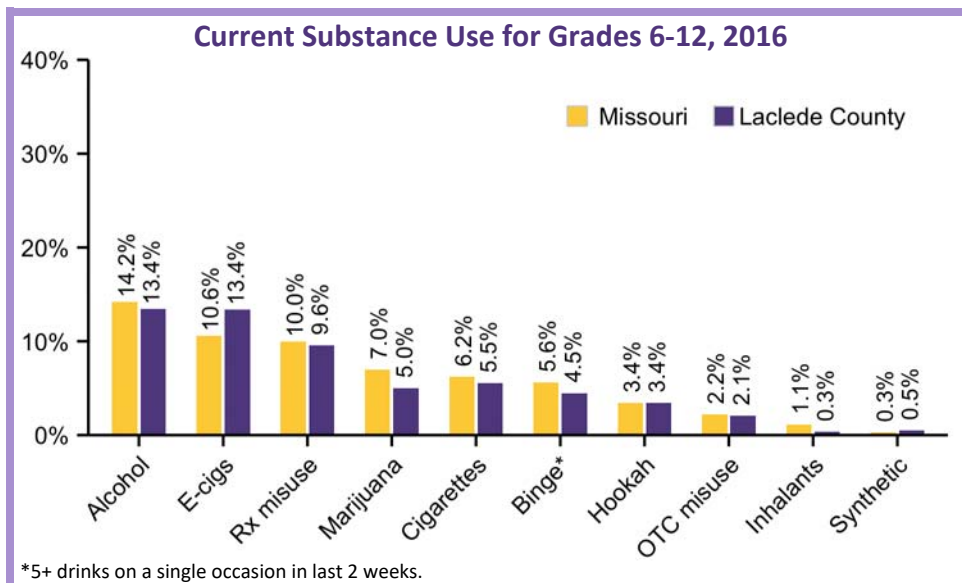
2017



Laclede County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 35,473 in 2015. Laclede County ranks 33 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 17.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$40,741.

Substance Use in Laclede County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

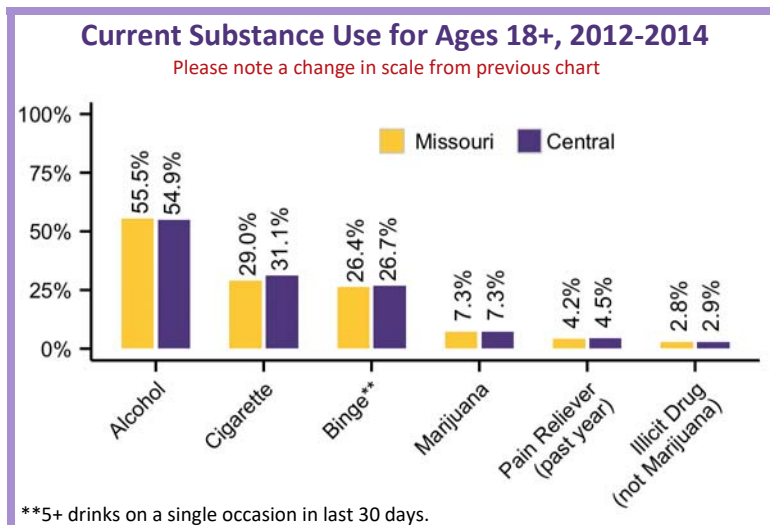


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 41.5% of youth in Laclede County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 40.7% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.0 and 40.4% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.4. An estimated 41.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 37.8% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Laclede County, 26.0% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 28.6% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 26.2% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 27.6% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.3.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Laclede County residents had a total of 18 alcohol-related and 22 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 101 alcohol-related and 61 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 164 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 54 were primarily due to alcohol, 28 were primarily due to marijuana, and 11 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Laclede County had 130 DWI arrests, 16 liquor law violations and 397 drug-related arrests. There were 4 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Laclede County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 33 in 2014 to 39 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
39	1	15	23	1	18	0	8

Mental Health Data for Laclede County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 498 Laclede County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Laclede County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	485	498	<p>In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.5% made a plan, and 0.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 5 Laclede County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	16	11	
Anxiety Disorder	285	323	
Developmental Disorder	*	6	
Impulse Control Disorder	76	88	
Mood Disorder	348	378	
Psychotic Disorder	73	93	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Lafayette County

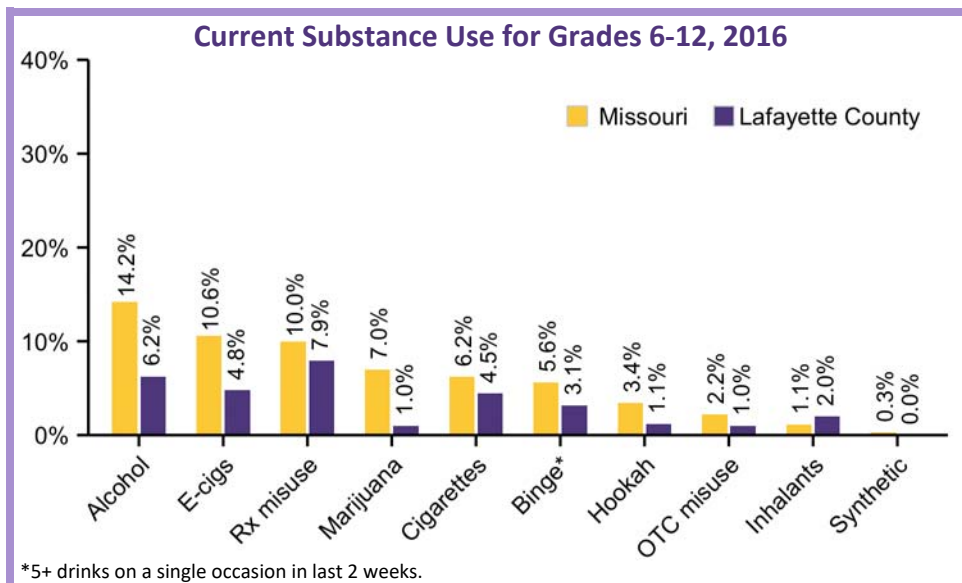
2017



Lafayette County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 32,701 in 2015. Lafayette County ranks 35 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 12.2% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$50,325.

Substance Use in Lafayette County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

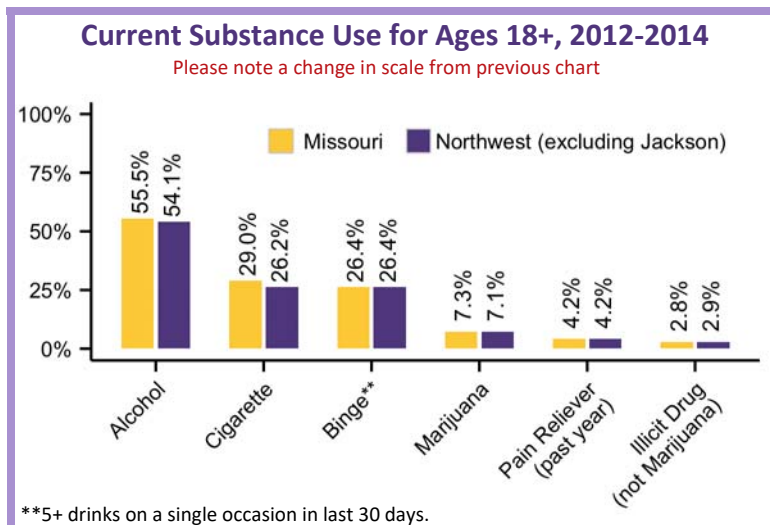


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 74.6% of youth in Lafayette County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 32.3% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 10.4 and 14.7% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.4. An estimated 71.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 67.3% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Lafayette County, 10.2% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 7.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 10.1% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 9.4% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 14.0% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 12.1.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Lafayette County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 67 alcohol-related and 31 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 114 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 54 were primarily due to alcohol, 22 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Lafayette County had 149 DWI arrests, 21 liquor law violations and 410 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Lafayette County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 32 in 2014 to 39 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
39	2	16	21	2	19	1	2

Mental Health Data for Lafayette County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 295 Lafayette County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Lafayette County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	330	295	<p>In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 4.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 5.0% made a plan, and 0.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 6 Lafayette County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	45	44	
Anxiety Disorder	171	176	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	69	71	
Mood Disorder	221	220	
Psychotic Disorder	42	36	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Lawrence County

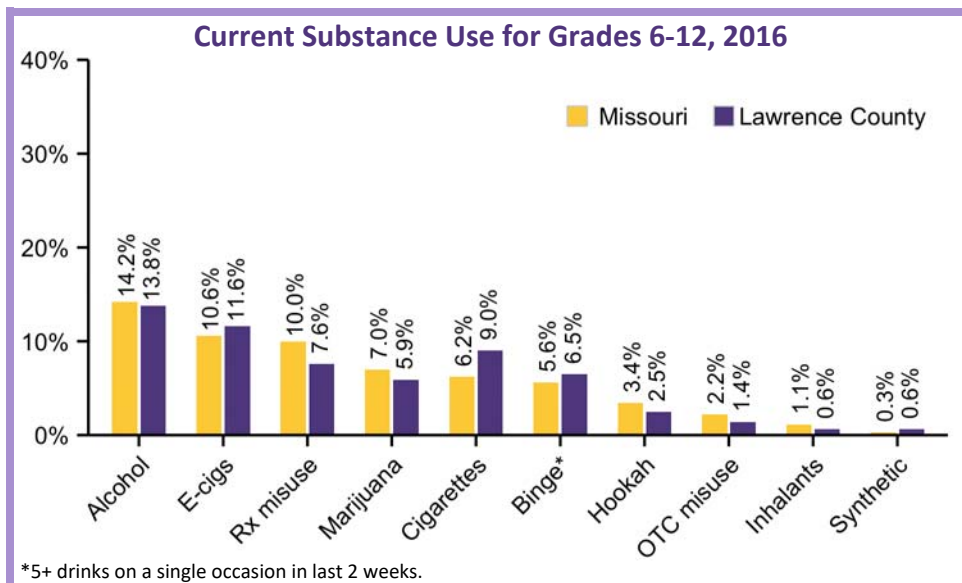
2017



Lawrence County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 38,180 in 2015. Lawrence County ranks 30 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 18.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$41,619.

Substance Use in Lawrence County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

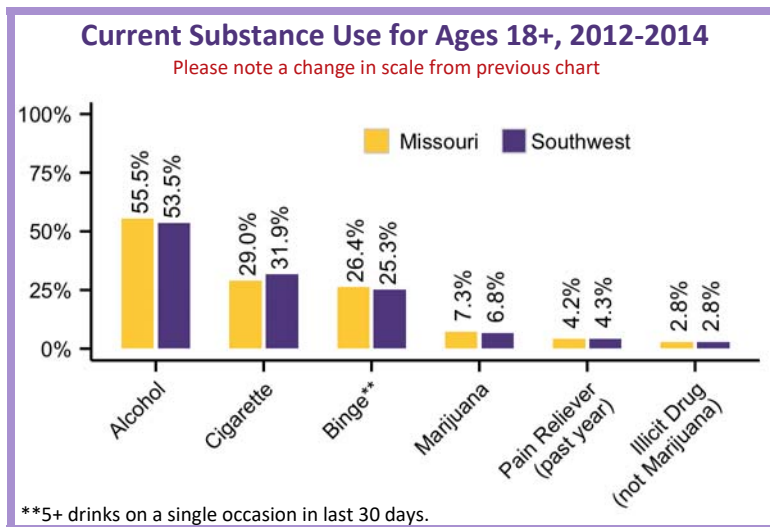


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 49.8% of youth in Lawrence County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 36.5% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.1 and 42.1% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.7. An estimated 47.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.7% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Lawrence County, 25.1% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 10.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 32.0% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 30.2% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 32.3% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.0.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Lawrence County residents had a total of 16 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 79 alcohol-related and 82 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 284 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 104 were primarily due to alcohol, 51 were primarily due to marijuana, and 18 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Lawrence County had 133 DWI arrests, 48 liquor law violations and 138 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Lawrence County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 34 in 2014 to 40 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
40	1	16	23	1	20	0	2

Mental Health Data for Lawrence County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 616 Lawrence County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Lawrence County				<p>In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.6% made a plan, and 0.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 8 Lawrence County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
	FY2014	FY2015		
Total	582	616		
Adjustment Disorder	27	33		
Anxiety Disorder	181	214		
Developmental Disorder	9	11		
Impulse Control Disorder	92	99		
Mood Disorder	253	308		
Psychotic Disorder	52	56		
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>				

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Lewis County

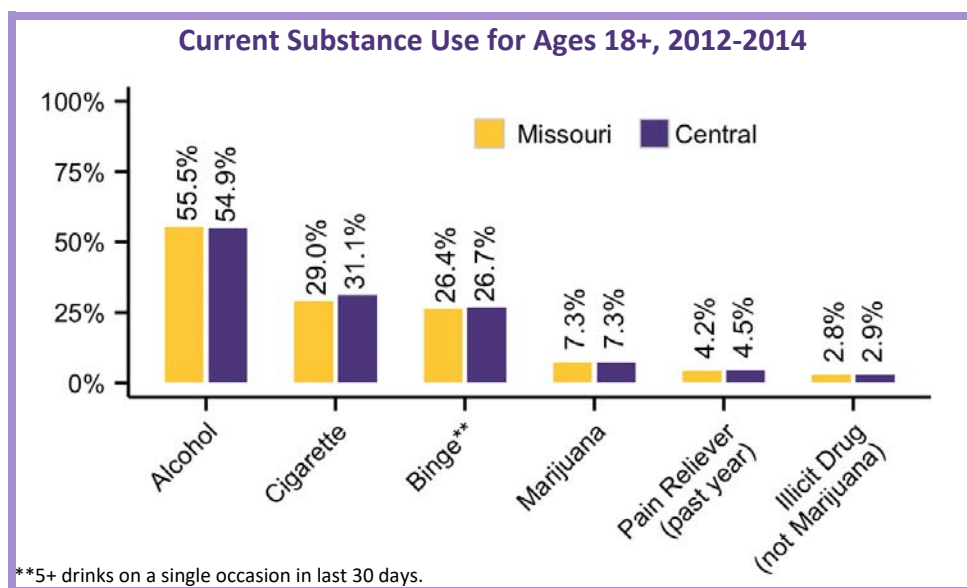
2017



Lewis County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 10,207 in 2015. Lewis County ranks 85 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 16.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$45,592.

Substance Use in Lewis County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Lewis County residents had a total of 0 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 2 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 50 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 22 were primarily due to alcohol, 13 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Lewis County had 51 DWI arrests, 13 liquor law violations and 68 drug-related arrests. There were 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Lewis County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 6 in 2014 to 6 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	1	2	3	1	5	1	3

Mental Health Data for Lewis County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 79 Lewis County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Lewis County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	68	79	In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Anxiety Disorder	27	31	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	27	27	
Mood Disorder	52	61	
Psychotic Disorder	*	7	In 2014, 4 Lewis County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Lincoln County

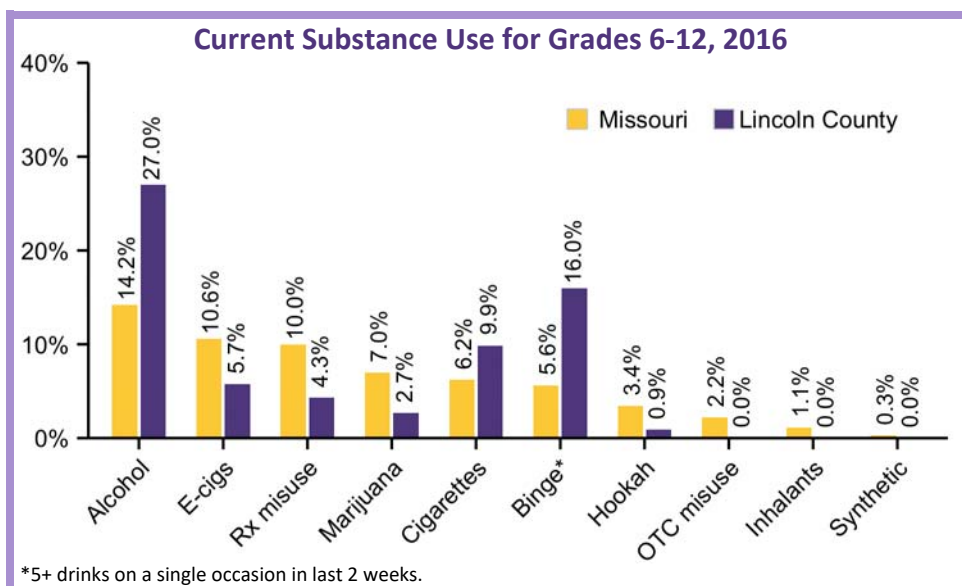
2017



Lincoln County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 54,696 in 2015. Lincoln County ranks 19 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 11.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$54,584.

Substance Use in Lincoln County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

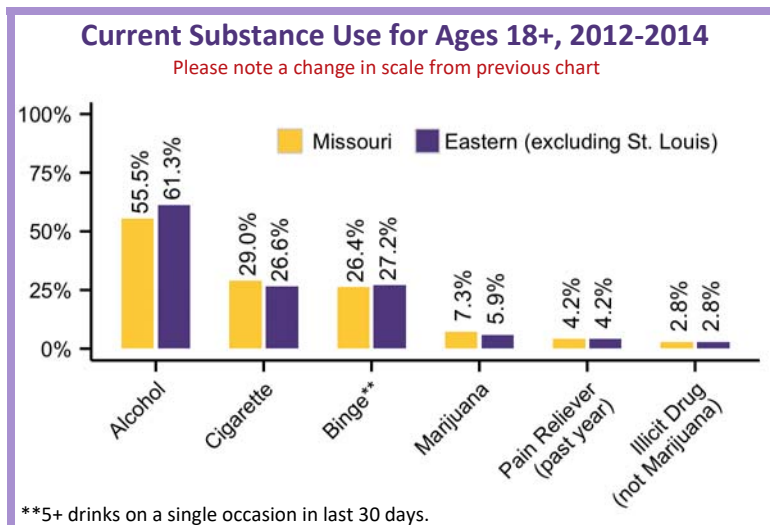


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 46.4% of youth in Lincoln County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 42.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.4 and 44.5% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.4. An estimated 34.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 26.3% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Lincoln County, 17.1% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 14.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 12.8% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 15.6% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 25.2% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.6.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Lincoln County residents had a total of 19 alcohol-related and 37 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 78 alcohol-related and 118 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 384 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 140 were primarily due to alcohol, 98 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Lincoln County had 203 DWI arrests, 16 liquor law violations and 216 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Lincoln County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 51 in 2014 to 58 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
58	1	24	33	1	28	1	5

Mental Health Data for Lincoln County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 1052 Lincoln County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Lincoln County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	982	1052	<p>In Eastern (excluding St. Louis) Missouri, 17.3% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 6.7% of Eastern (excluding St. Louis) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 6.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 1.5% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 10 Lincoln County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	8	16	
Anxiety Disorder	495	561	
Developmental Disorder	36	40	
Impulse Control Disorder	191	230	
Mood Disorder	697	769	
Psychotic Disorder	164	153	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Linn County

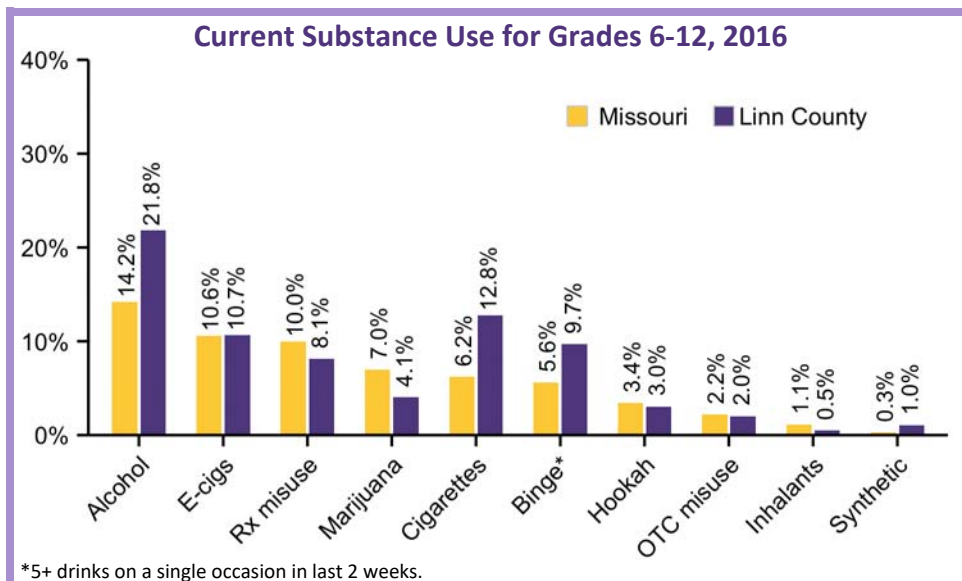
2017



Linn County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 12,308 in 2015. Linn County ranks 80 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 17.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$39,618.

Substance Use in Linn County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

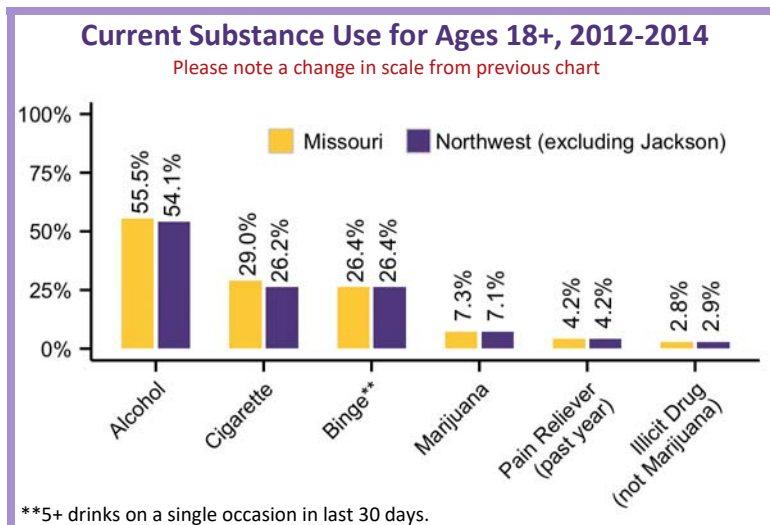


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 67.9% of youth in Linn County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 33.8% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.3 and 61.9% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.5. An estimated 59.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 43.7% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Linn County, 36.4% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 6.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 34.7% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 32.5% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 26.5% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.8.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Linn County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 18 alcohol-related and 26 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 100 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 26 were primarily due to alcohol, 35 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Linn County had 35 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 51 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Linn County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 14 in 2014 to 6 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	0	2	4	0	2	0	1

Mental Health Data for Linn County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 288 Linn County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Linn County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	235	288	<p>In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.2% made a plan, and 0.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 2 Linn County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	5	9	
Anxiety Disorder	122	151	
Developmental Disorder	16	11	
Impulse Control Disorder	62	80	
Mood Disorder	161	207	
Psychotic Disorder	14	12	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Livingston County

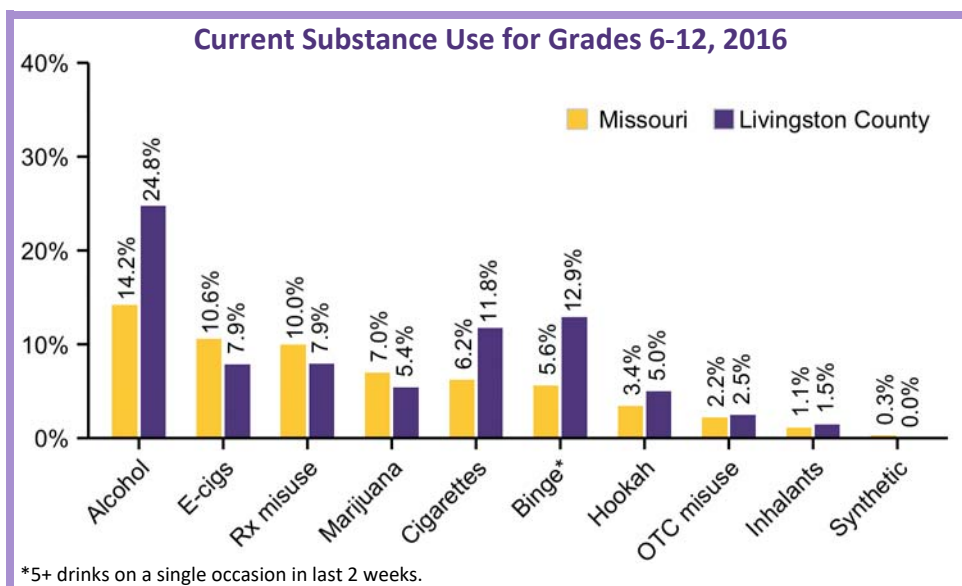
2017



Livingston County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 15,028 in 2015. Livingston County ranks 70 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 18.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$40,808.

Substance Use in Livingston County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

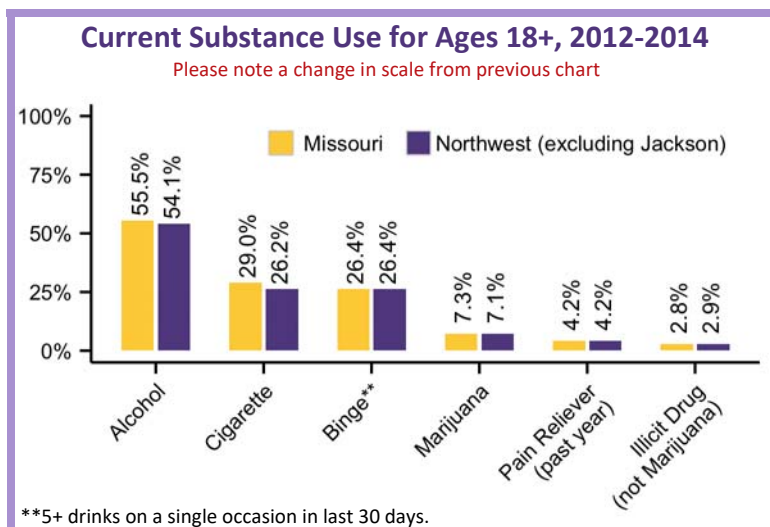


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 50.7% of youth in Livingston County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 36.7% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.0 and 51.2% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.1. An estimated 43.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 35.0% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Livingston County, 22.1% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 26.0% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 29.2% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 24.8% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.8.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Livingston County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 12 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 97 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 23 were primarily due to alcohol, 29 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Livingston County had 71 DWI arrests, 30 liquor law violations and 190 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Livingston County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 5 in 2014 to 14 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
14	0	8	6	0	14	0	5

Mental Health Data for Livingston County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 501 Livingston County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Livingston County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	403	501	<p>In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.3% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.9% made a plan, and 1.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 3 Livingston County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	11	13	
Anxiety Disorder	197	273	
Developmental Disorder	5	5	
Impulse Control Disorder	60	80	
Mood Disorder	289	353	
Psychotic Disorder	60	66	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

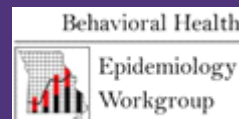
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

McDonald County

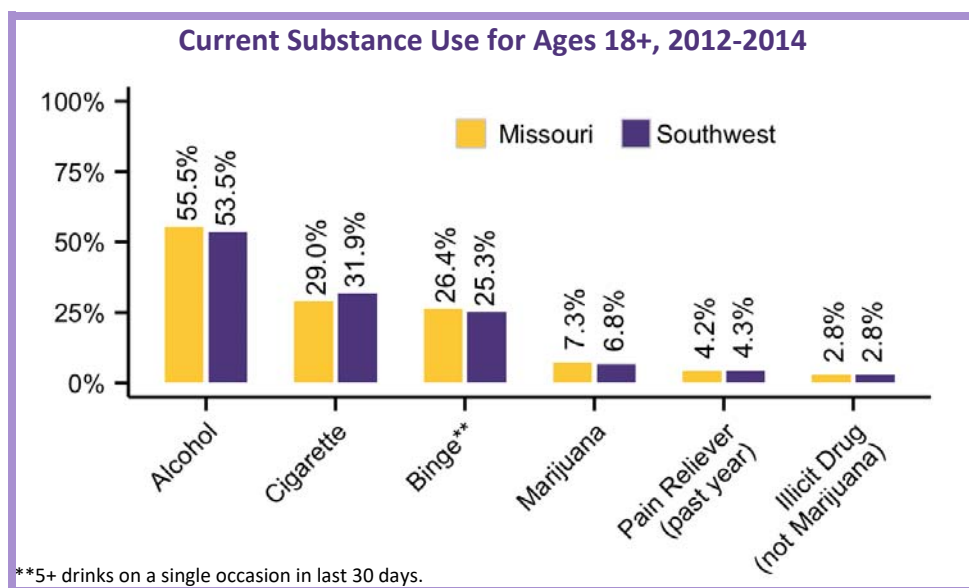
2017



McDonald County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 22,643 in 2015. McDonald County ranks 51 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 20.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$37,939.

Substance Use in McDonald County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, McDonald County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 22 alcohol-related and 26 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 134 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 49 were primarily due to alcohol, 32 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, McDonald County had 135 DWI arrests, 91 liquor law violations and 271 drug-related arrests. There were 19 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in McDonald County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 48 in 2014 to 40 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
40	3	20	17	4	36	0	1

Mental Health Data for McDonald County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 314 McDonald County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in McDonald County			
	<u>FY2014</u>	<u>FY2015</u>	
Total	254	314	In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
Adjustment Disorder	26	51	Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Anxiety Disorder	81	96	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	73	77	
Mood Disorder	110	145	In 2014, 5 McDonald County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
Psychotic Disorder	16	20	
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

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For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Macon County

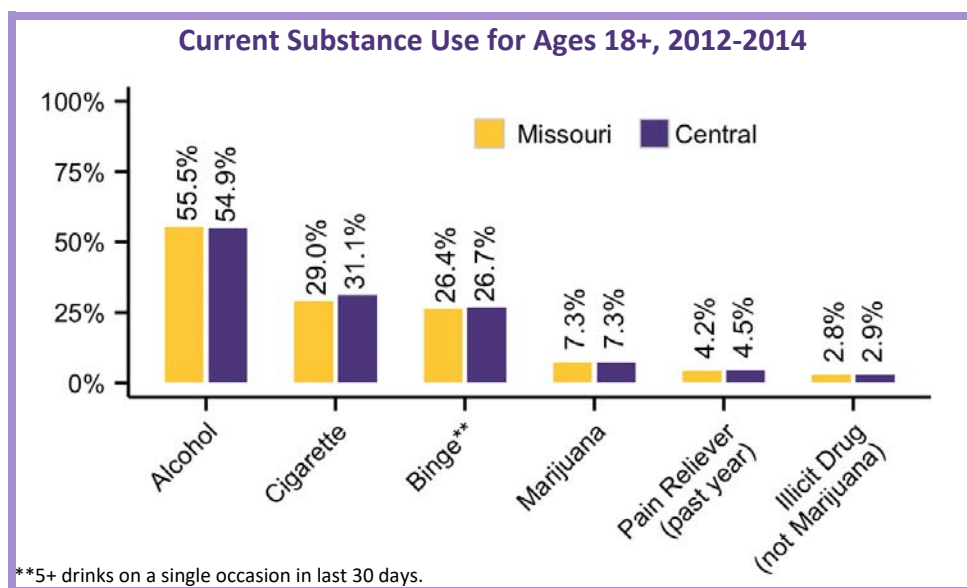
2017



Macon County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 15,335 in 2015. Macon County ranks 69 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 14.6% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$41,080.

Substance Use in Macon County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Macon County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 17 alcohol-related and 18 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 142 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 43 were primarily due to alcohol, 45 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Macon County had 167 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 113 drug-related arrests. There were 5 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Macon County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 12 in 2014 to 13 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
13	1	6	6	1	9	0	0

Mental Health Data for Macon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 109 Macon County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Macon County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	112	109	In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
Adjustment Disorder	*	7	Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Anxiety Disorder	33	40	
Developmental Disorder	*	6	
Impulse Control Disorder	23	29	
Mood Disorder	81	79	
Psychotic Disorder	8	7	In 2014, 2 Macon County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Madison County

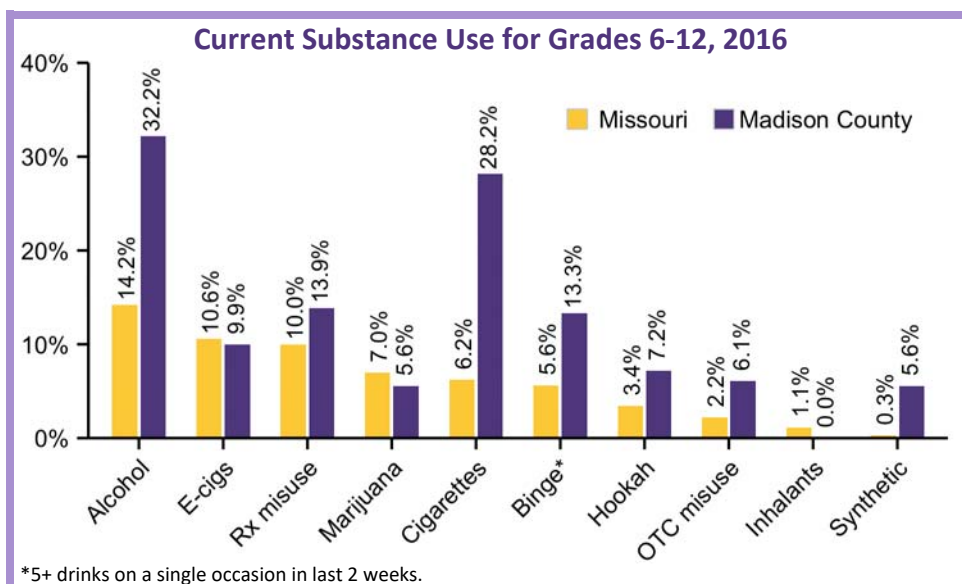
2017



Madison County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 12,408 in 2015. Madison County ranks 79 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 19.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$35,745.

Substance Use in Madison County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

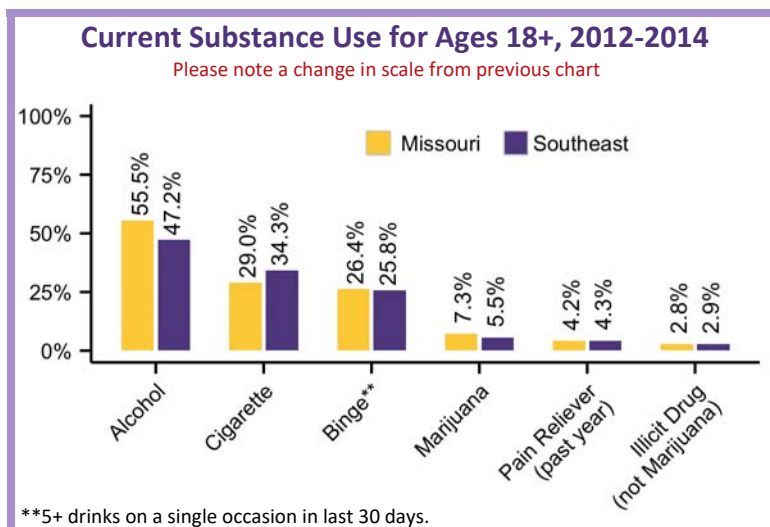


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 70.6% of youth in Madison County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 33.4% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 11.7 and 55.9% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.6. An estimated 69.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 54.7% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Madison County, 40.1% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 53.9% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 47.2% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 45.2% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 12.3.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Madison County residents had a total of 8 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 14 alcohol-related and 30 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 62 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 16 were primarily due to alcohol, 14 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Madison County had 70 DWI arrests, 21 liquor law violations and 135 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Madison County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 8 in 2014 to 9 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	1	3	5	1	3	1	1

Mental Health Data for Madison County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 666 Madison County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Madison County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	772	666	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 12.6% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 4 Madison County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	24	21	
Anxiety Disorder	81	78	
Developmental Disorder	5	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	208	159	
Mood Disorder	454	389	
Psychotic Disorder	50	57	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Maries County

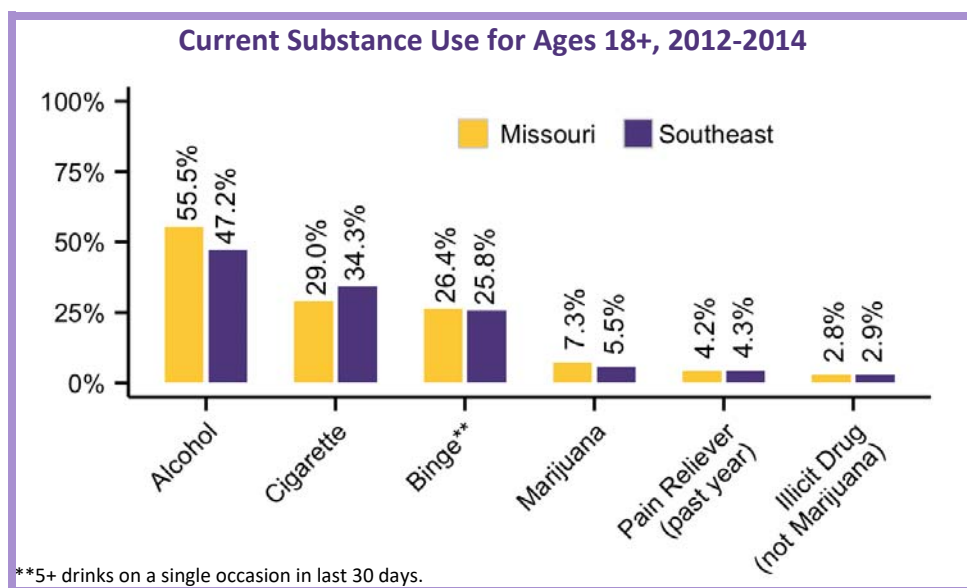
2017



Maries County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 8,963 in 2015. Maries County ranks 95 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 15.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$43,970.

Substance Use in Maries County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Maries County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 10 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 41 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 14 were primarily due to alcohol, 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and 8 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Maries County had 66 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 129 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Maries County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 7 in 2014 to 9 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	2	2	5	2	6	2	3

Mental Health Data for Maries County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 45 Maries County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Maries County			
	<u>FY2014</u>	<u>FY2015</u>	
Total	60	45	In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
Adjustment Disorder	0	*	Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Anxiety Disorder	34	25	
Developmental Disorder	0	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	6	13	
Mood Disorder	45	32	
Psychotic Disorder	11	9	In 2014, 3 Maries County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Marion County

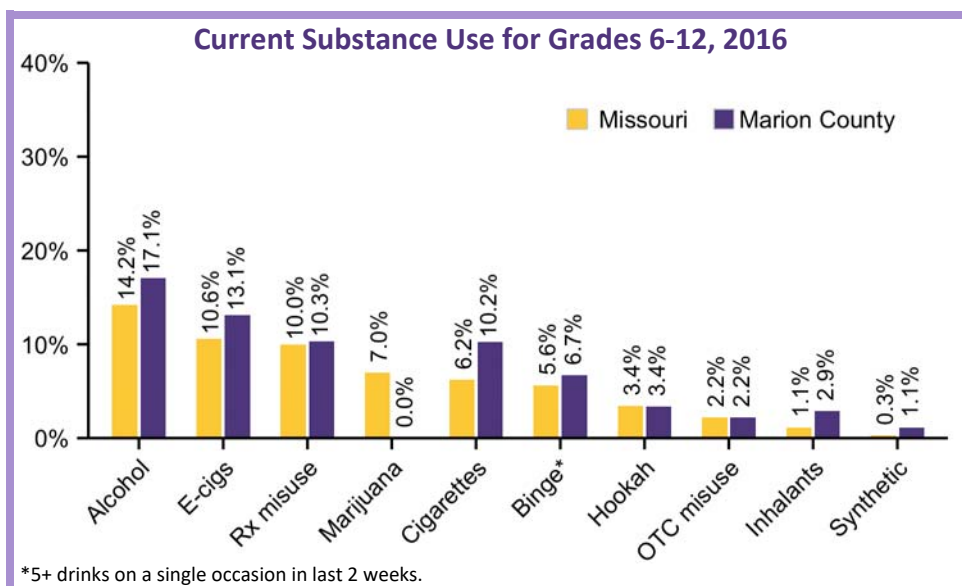
2017



Marion County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 28,880 in 2015. Marion County ranks 40 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 17.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$41,297.

Substance Use in Marion County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

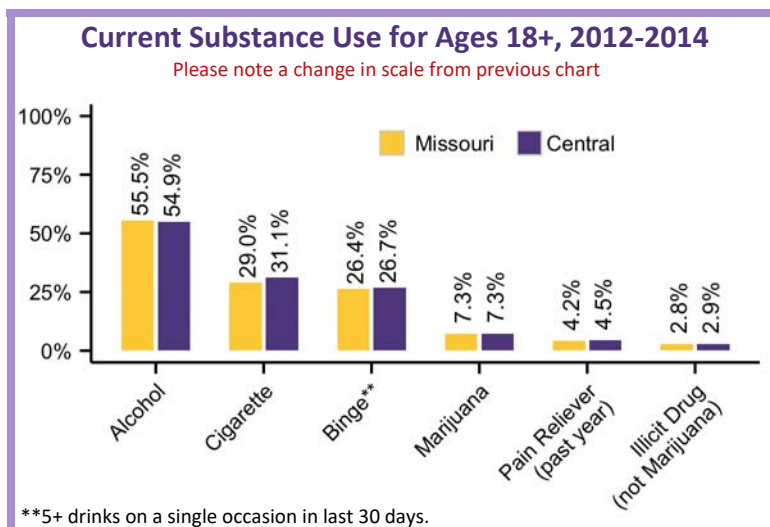


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 52.4% of youth in Marion County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 35.2% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.3 and 40.8% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.4. An estimated 43.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 34.6% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Marion County, 21.9% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 17.5% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 11.8% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 20.3% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.3.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Marion County residents had a total of 8 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 64 alcohol-related and 62 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 334 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 105 were primarily due to alcohol, 92 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Marion County had 30 DWI arrests, 14 liquor law violations and 111 drug-related arrests. There were 5 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Marion County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 27 in 2014 to 29 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
29	0	10	19	0	12	0	2

Mental Health Data for Marion County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 889 Marion County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Marion County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	881	889	<p>In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.8% made a plan, and 2.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 4 Marion County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	24	28	
Anxiety Disorder	243	266	
Developmental Disorder	28	38	
Impulse Control Disorder	272	272	
Mood Disorder	552	565	
Psychotic Disorder	199	200	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

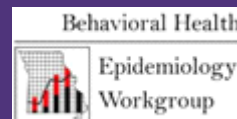
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Mercer County

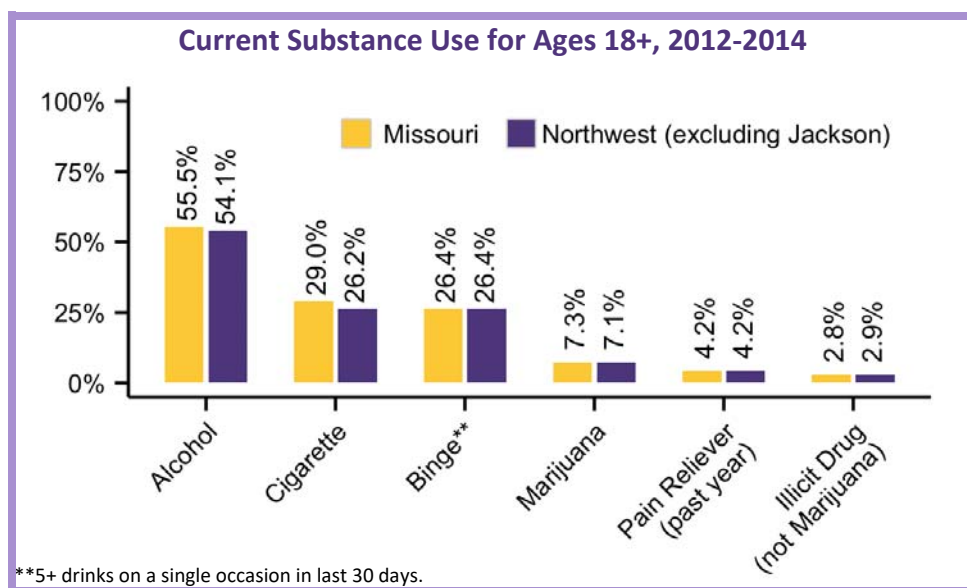
2017



Mercer County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 3,694 in 2015. Mercer County ranks 114 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 14.2% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$43,244.

Substance Use in Mercer County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Mercer County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 10 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 19 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 7 were primarily due to alcohol, 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Mercer County had 15 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 10 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Mercer County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 3 in 2014 to 6 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	1	3	2	1	6	0	2

Mental Health Data for Mercer County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 45 Mercer County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Mercer County			
	<u>FY2014</u>	<u>FY2015</u>	
Total	37	45	In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Anxiety Disorder	16	15	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	11	19	
Mood Disorder	25	27	In 2014, 1 Mercer County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
Psychotic Disorder	*	*	
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Miller County

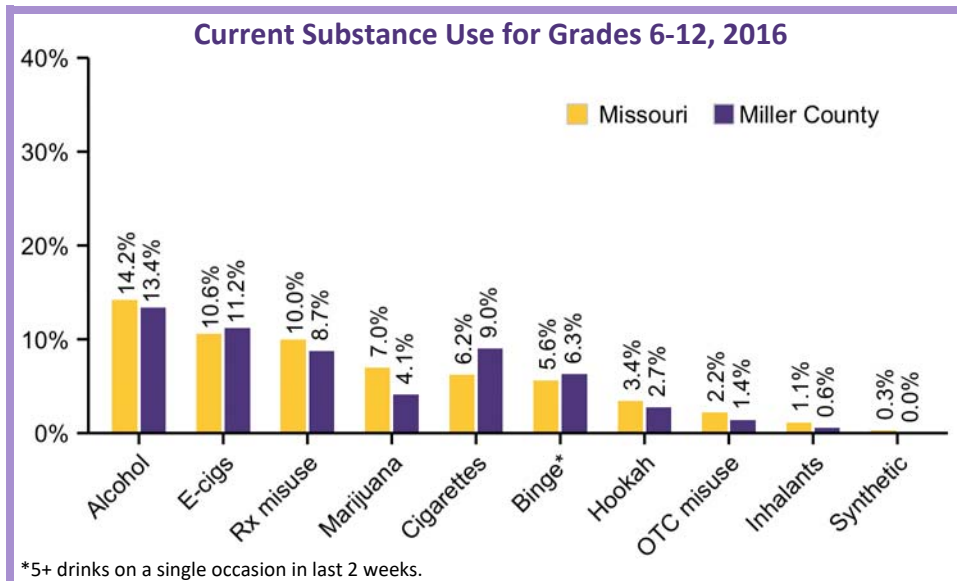
2017



Miller County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 25,113 in 2015. Miller County ranks 44 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 18.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$40,077.

Substance Use in Miller County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

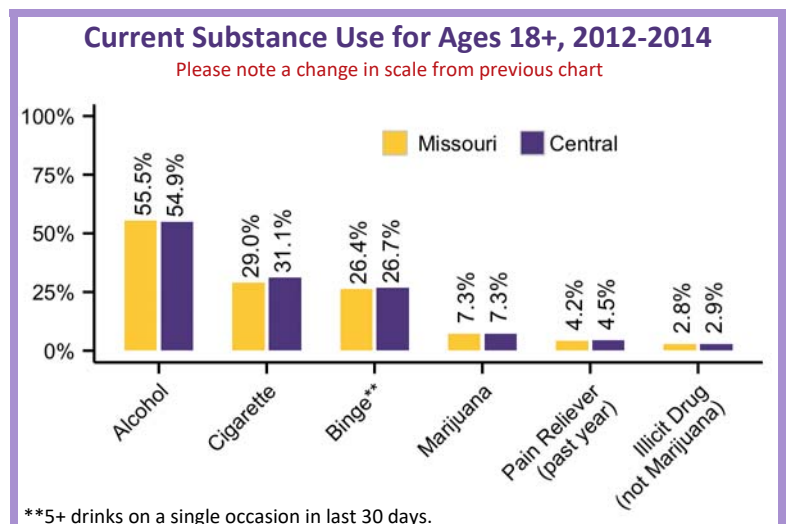


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 52.1% of youth in Miller County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 32.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.3 and 41.1% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.7. An estimated 46.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 39.9% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Miller County, 27.6% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 25.1% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 20.9% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 23.8% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.8.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Miller County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 30 alcohol-related and 36 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 157 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 53 were primarily due to alcohol, 31 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Miller County had 131 DWI arrests, 37 liquor law violations and 225 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Miller County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 39 in 2014 to 38 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
38	2	17	19	2	23	2	9

Mental Health Data for Miller County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 357 Miller County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Miller County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	369	357	<p>In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.5% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 7 Miller County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	20	18	
Anxiety Disorder	160	195	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	34	39	
Mood Disorder	246	232	
Psychotic Disorder	51	51	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Mississippi County

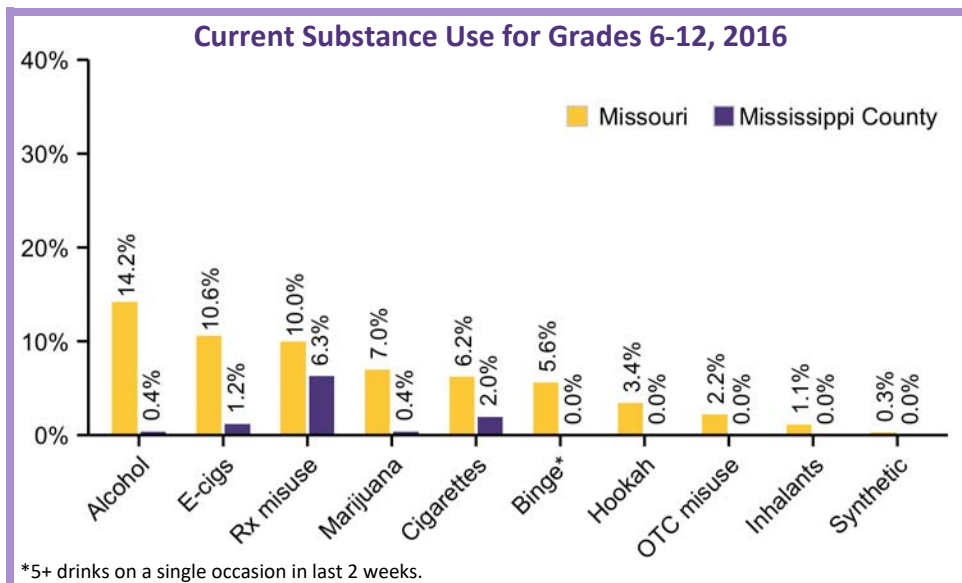
2017



Mississippi County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 14,036 in 2015. Mississippi County ranks 72 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 26.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$33,283.

Substance Use in Mississippi County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

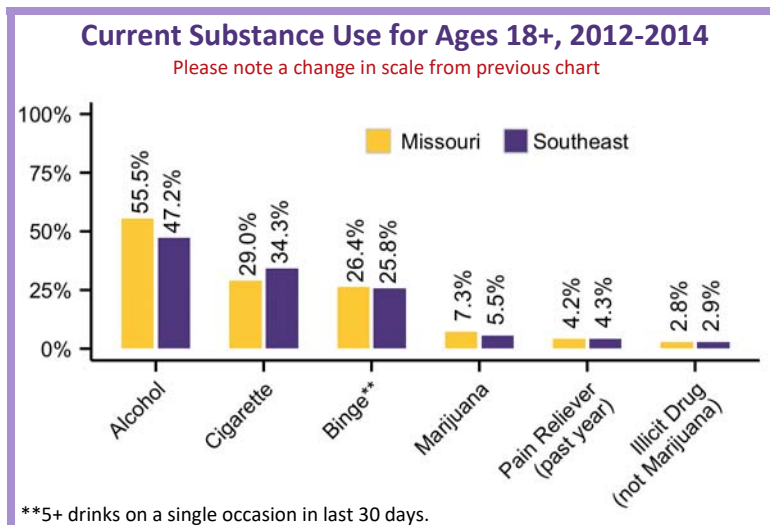


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 11.8% of youth in Mississippi County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 10.3 and 53.5% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 08.3. An estimated 55.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 7.8% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Mississippi County, 7.5% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 5.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 54.5% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 7.1% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 6.8% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 12.0.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Mississippi County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 11 alcohol-related and 30 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 118 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 28 were primarily due to alcohol, 39 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Mississippi County had 57 DWI arrests, 6 liquor law violations and 95 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Mississippi County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 8 in 2014 to 8 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
8	0	4	4	0	4	0	6

Mental Health Data for Mississippi County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 404 Mississippi County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Mississippi County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	391	404	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 4.3% had considered suicide in the last year, 4.7% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 2 Mississippi County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	11	*	
Anxiety Disorder	102	88	
Developmental Disorder	*	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	56	63	
Mood Disorder	243	255	
Psychotic Disorder	54	58	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Moniteau County

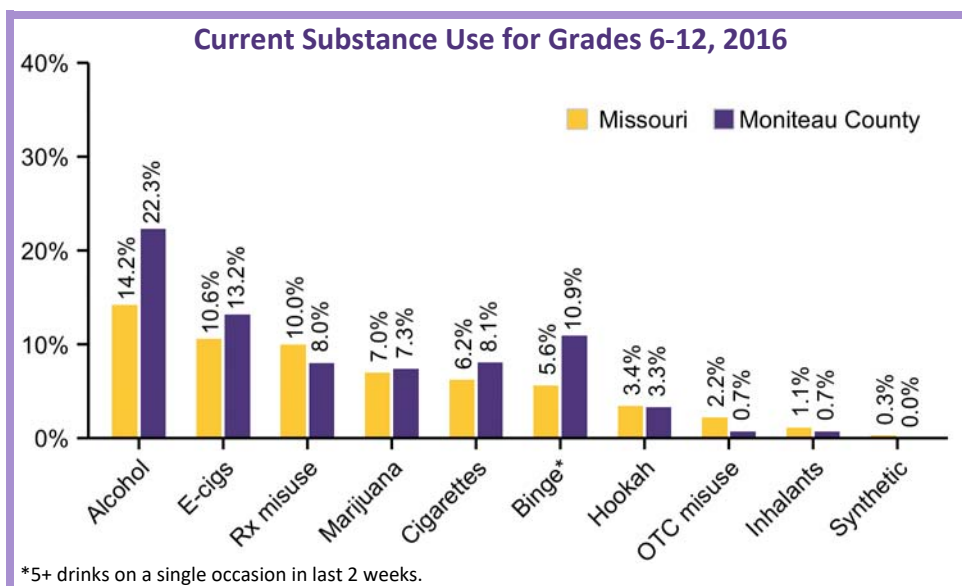
2017



Moniteau County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 15,963 in 2015. Moniteau County ranks 67 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 14.7% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$50,525.

Substance Use in Moniteau County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

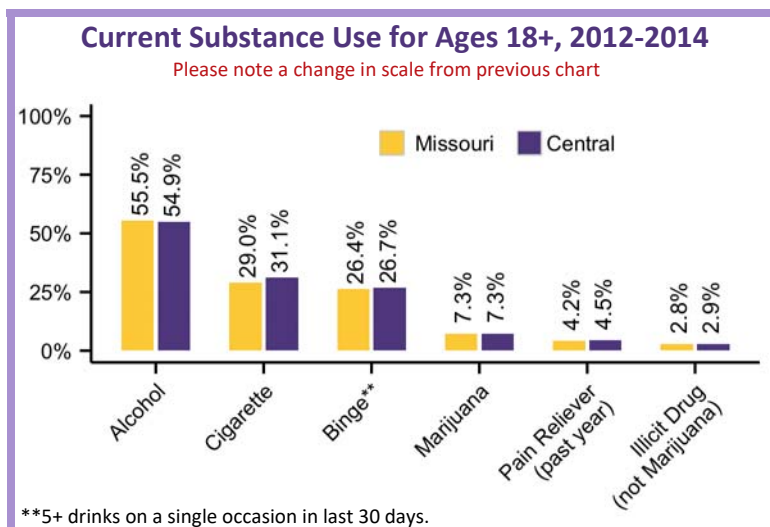


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 54.4% of youth in Moniteau County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 31.3% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.0 and 47.8% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.0. An estimated 53.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 49.1% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Moniteau County, 32.4% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 33.9% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 32.6% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 26.7% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.1.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Moniteau County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 14 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 64 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 25 were primarily due to alcohol, 12 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Moniteau County had 64 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 33 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Moniteau County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 6 in 2014 to 16 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	1	4	11	1	6	0	0

Mental Health Data for Moniteau County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 82 Moniteau County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Moniteau County		
	FY2014	FY2015
Total	85	82
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	39	40
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	8	13
Mood Disorder	67	58
Psychotic Disorder	14	15
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.4% made a plan, and 0.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 2 Moniteau County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Monroe County

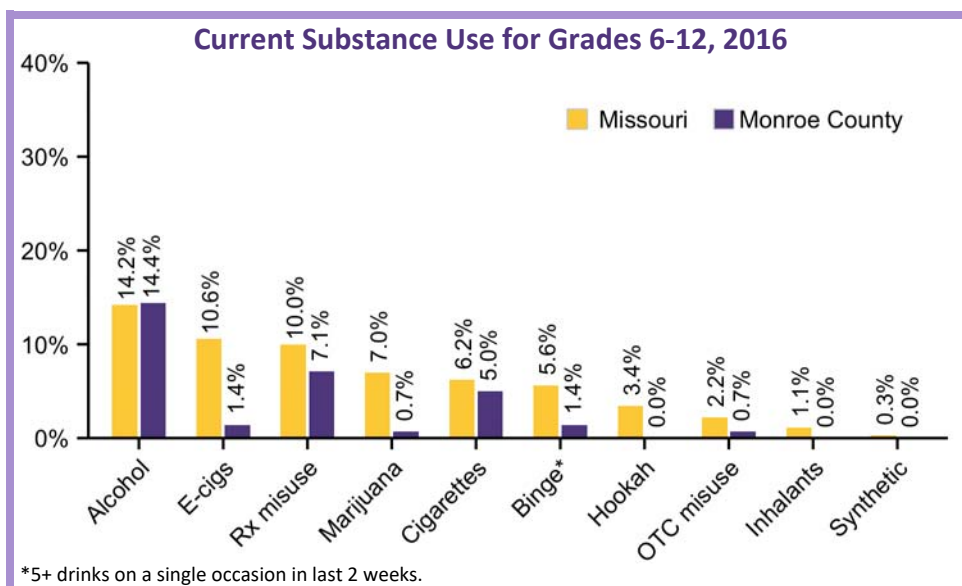
2017



Monroe County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 8,583 in 2015. Monroe County ranks 97 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 14.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$44,048.

Substance Use in Monroe County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

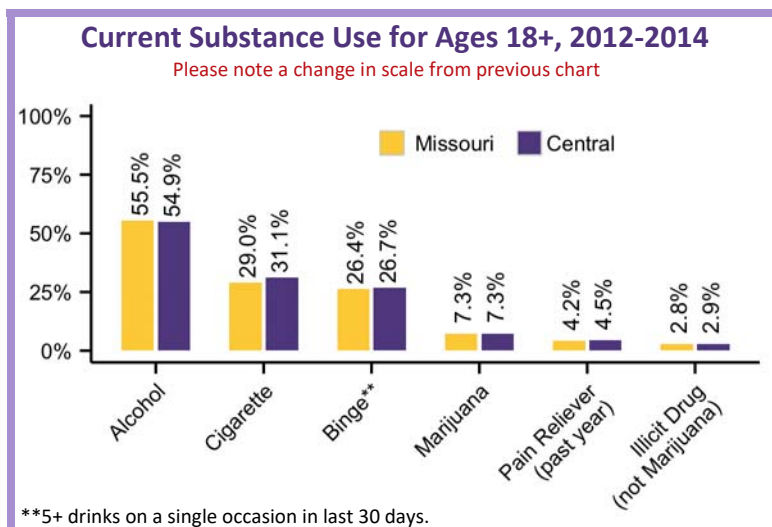


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 46.4% of youth in Monroe County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 36.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.1 and 31.4% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 14.3. An estimated 33.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 27.3% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Monroe County, 22.3% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 10.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 8.5% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 9.3% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 24.5% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.6.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Monroe County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 2 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 43 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 15 were primarily due to alcohol, 17 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Monroe County had 27 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 27 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Monroe County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 8 in 2014 to 7 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
7	0	3	4	0	5	0	0

Mental Health Data for Monroe County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 87 Monroe County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Monroe County		
	FY2014	FY2015
Total	105	87
Adjustment Disorder	9	6
Anxiety Disorder	49	42
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	42	35
Mood Disorder	74	56
Psychotic Disorder	13	10
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 5.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 2.2% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 1 Monroe County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Montgomery County

2017

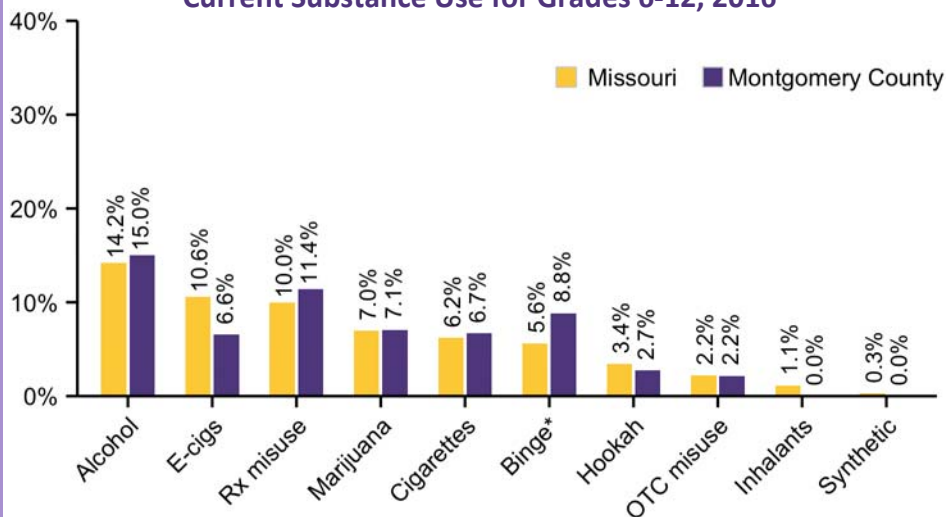


Montgomery County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 11,703 in 2015. Montgomery County ranks 83 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 17.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$41,470.

Substance Use in Montgomery County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6-12, 2016



*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 49.5% of youth in Montgomery County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 40.6% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.5 and 43.9% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

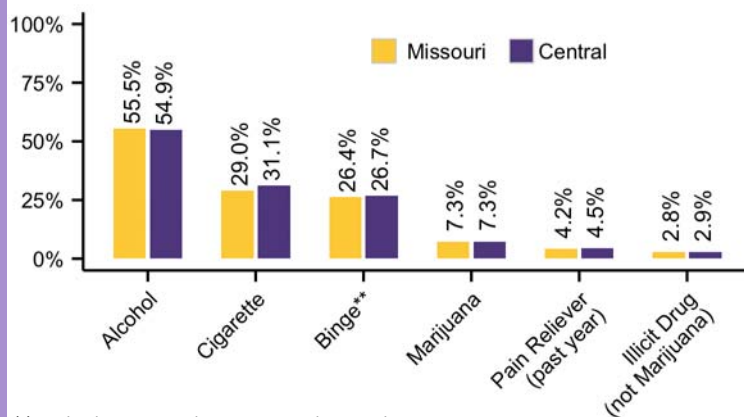
Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.3. An estimated 39.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 34.8% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Montgomery County, 24.2% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 35.2% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 30.2% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 32.4% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.1.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2012-2014

Please note a change in scale from previous chart



**5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Montgomery County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 5 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 102 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 28 were primarily due to alcohol, 29 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Montgomery County had 50 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 49 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Montgomery County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 13 in 2014 to 19 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
19	1	8	10	1	9	0	2

Mental Health Data for Montgomery County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 148 Montgomery County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Montgomery County		
	FY2014	FY2015
Total	198	148
Adjustment Disorder	17	11
Anxiety Disorder	83	79
Developmental Disorder	18	6
Impulse Control Disorder	58	49
Mood Disorder	118	106
Psychotic Disorder	32	20
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.2% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 5 Montgomery County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Morgan County

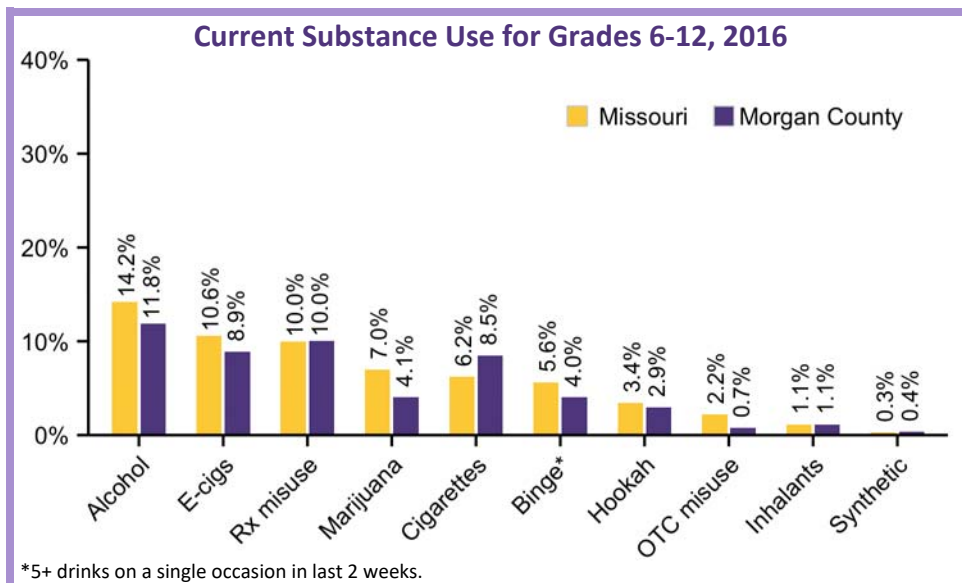
2017



Morgan County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 20,171 in 2015. Morgan County ranks 55 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 23.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$39,219.

Substance Use in Morgan County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

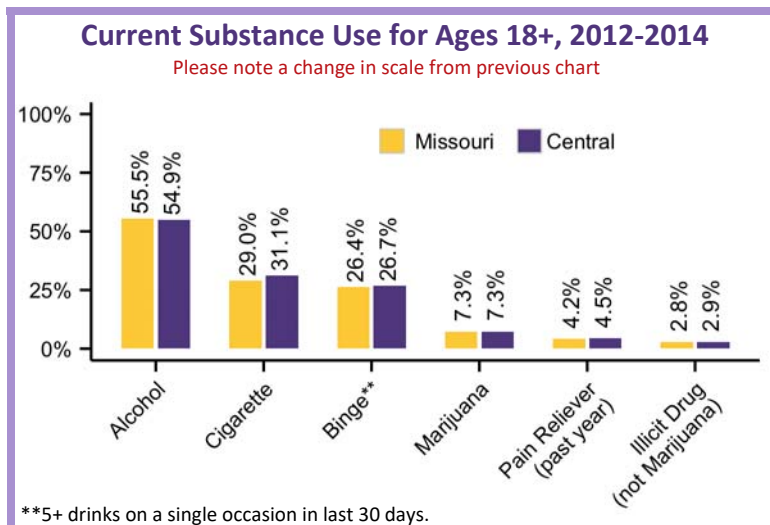


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 44.8% of youth in Morgan County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 29.2% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.0 and 37.9% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.4. An estimated 45.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 34.9% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Morgan County, 28.3% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 29.5% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 29.7% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 29.4% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.7.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Morgan County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 16 alcohol-related and 23 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 82 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 34 were primarily due to alcohol, 13 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Morgan County had 82 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 147 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Morgan County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 28 in 2014 to 27 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
27	2	13	12	2	15	3	2

Mental Health Data for Morgan County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 217 Morgan County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Morgan County		
	FY2014	FY2015
Total	229	217
Adjustment Disorder	5	*
Anxiety Disorder	129	118
Developmental Disorder	11	7
Impulse Control Disorder	36	34
Mood Disorder	180	166
Psychotic Disorder	38	42
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.3% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.2% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 2 Morgan County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

New Madrid County

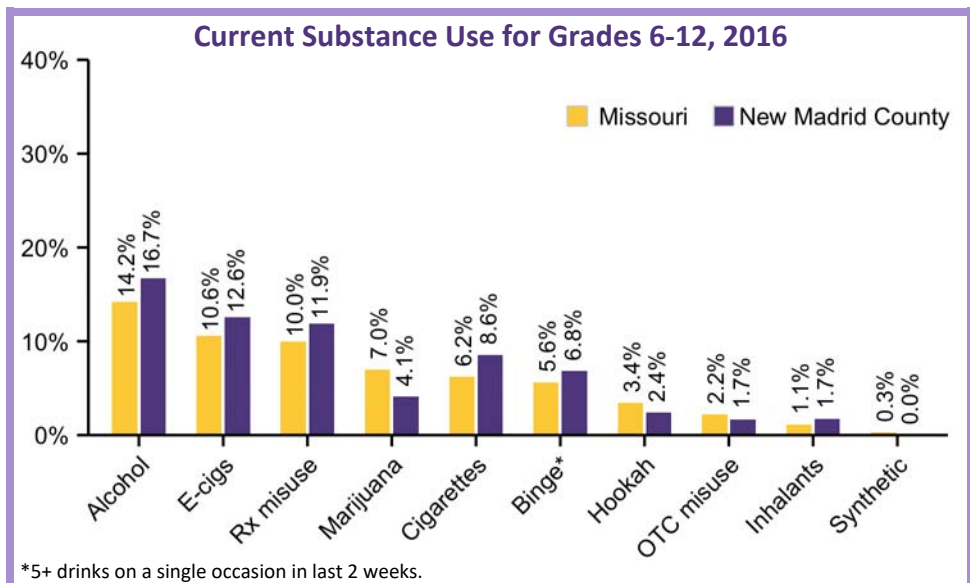
2017



New Madrid County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 18,208 in 2015. New Madrid County ranks 60 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 9.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 23.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$36,386.

Substance Use in New Madrid County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

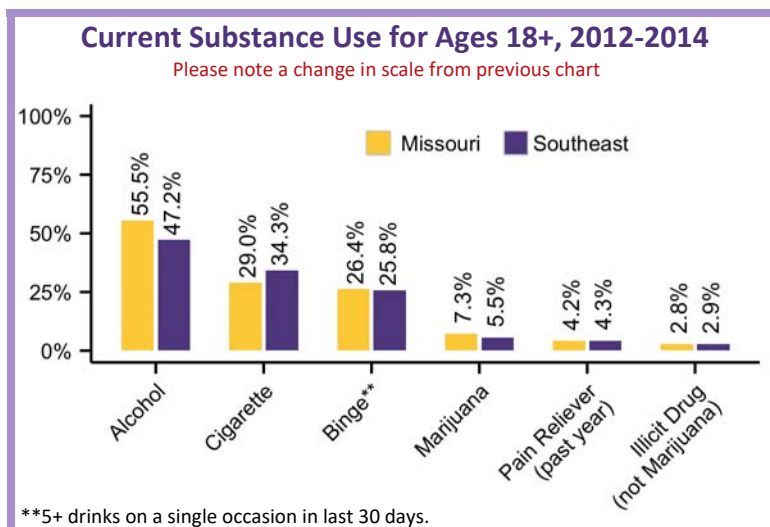


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 45.7% of youth in New Madrid County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.5 and 39.7% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.9. An estimated 42.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 38.2% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In New Madrid County, 22.6% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 18.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 18.4% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 21.5% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 25.2% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.4.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, New Madrid County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 19 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 19 alcohol-related and 24 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 165 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 51 were primarily due to alcohol, 47 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, New Madrid County had 110 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 121 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in New Madrid County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 22 in 2014 to 25 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
25	1	14	10	1	18	2	6

Mental Health Data for New Madrid County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 362 New Madrid County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in New Madrid County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	378	362	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 5.5% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 1 New Madrid County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	18	11	
Anxiety Disorder	92	93	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	49	52	
Mood Disorder	224	216	
Psychotic Disorder	59	61	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Newton County

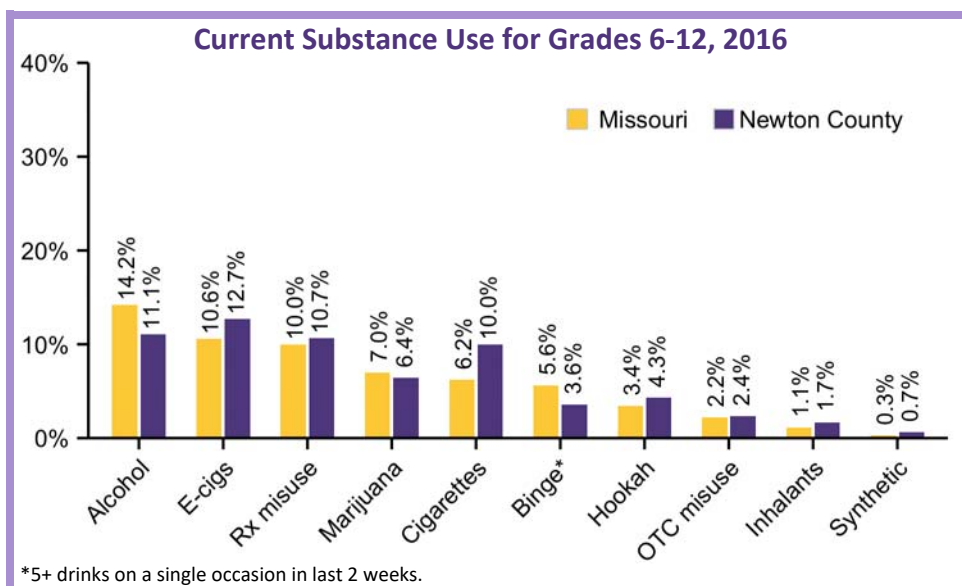
2017



Newton County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 58,615 in 2015. Newton County ranks 18 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 14.5% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$46,125.

Substance Use in Newton County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

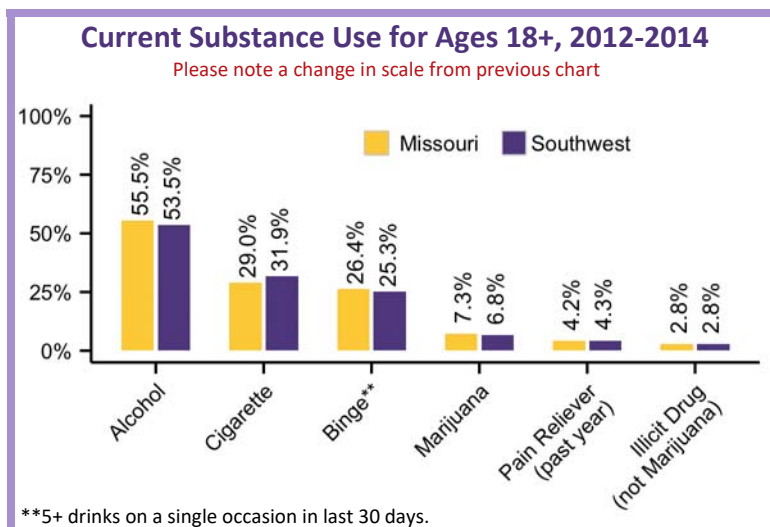


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 42.9% of youth in Newton County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 30.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.6 and 39.4% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.2. An estimated 45.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.2% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Newton County, 29.5% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 32.4% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 32.5% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 30.9% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.5.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Newton County residents had a total of 13 alcohol-related and 17 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 82 alcohol-related and 61 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 367 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 137 were primarily due to alcohol, 86 were primarily due to marijuana, and 22 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Newton County had 267 DWI arrests, 58 liquor law violations and 243 drug-related arrests. There were 4 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Newton County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 61 in 2014 to 71 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
71	0	26	45	0	40	1	17

Mental Health Data for Newton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 841 Newton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Newton County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	814	841	<p>In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.4% made a plan, and 2.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 7 Newton County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	42	50	
Anxiety Disorder	290	314	
Developmental Disorder	7	7	
Impulse Control Disorder	143	150	
Mood Disorder	412	489	
Psychotic Disorder	92	94	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Nodaway County

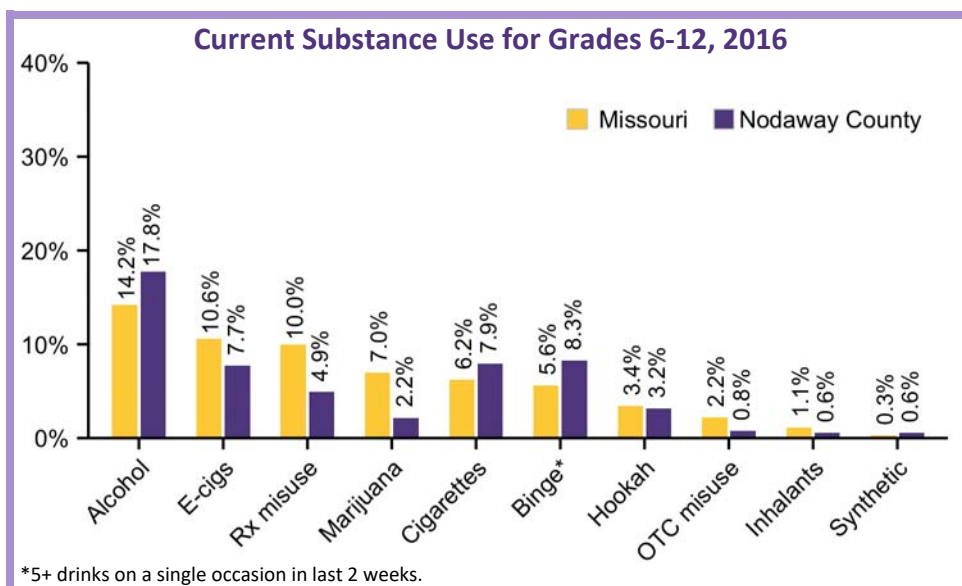
2017



Nodaway County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 22,810 in 2015. Nodaway County ranks 49 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 22.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$44,119.

Substance Use in Nodaway County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

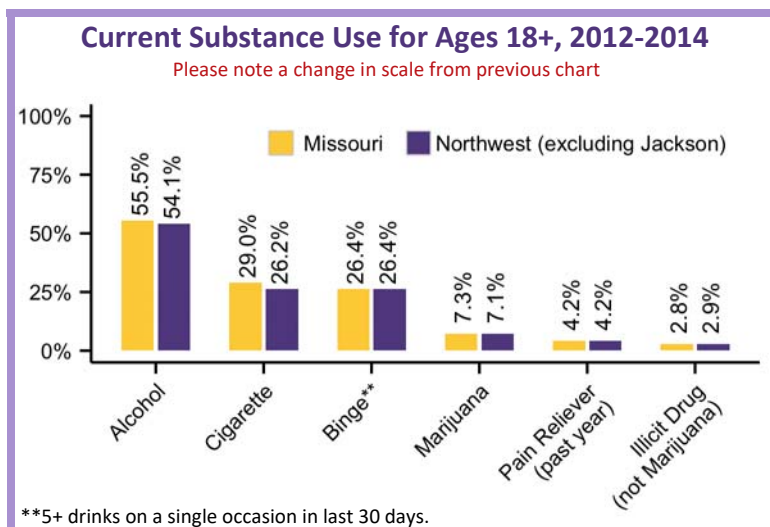


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 60.3% of youth in Nodaway County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 31.8% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.7 and 51.4% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.6. An estimated 48.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 41.4% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Nodaway County, 32.1% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 10.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 36.9% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 29.5% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 28.5% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.4.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Nodaway County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 14 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 60 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 26 were primarily due to alcohol, 16 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Nodaway County had 130 DWI arrests, 289 liquor law violations and 133 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Nodaway County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 14 in 2014 to 21 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
21	0	10	11	0	12	0	0

Mental Health Data for Nodaway County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 164 Nodaway County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Nodaway County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	151	164	<p>In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 8.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 5.4% made a plan, and 0.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 0 Nodaway County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	5	*	
Anxiety Disorder	65	70	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	34	34	
Mood Disorder	102	117	
Psychotic Disorder	14	18	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Oregon County

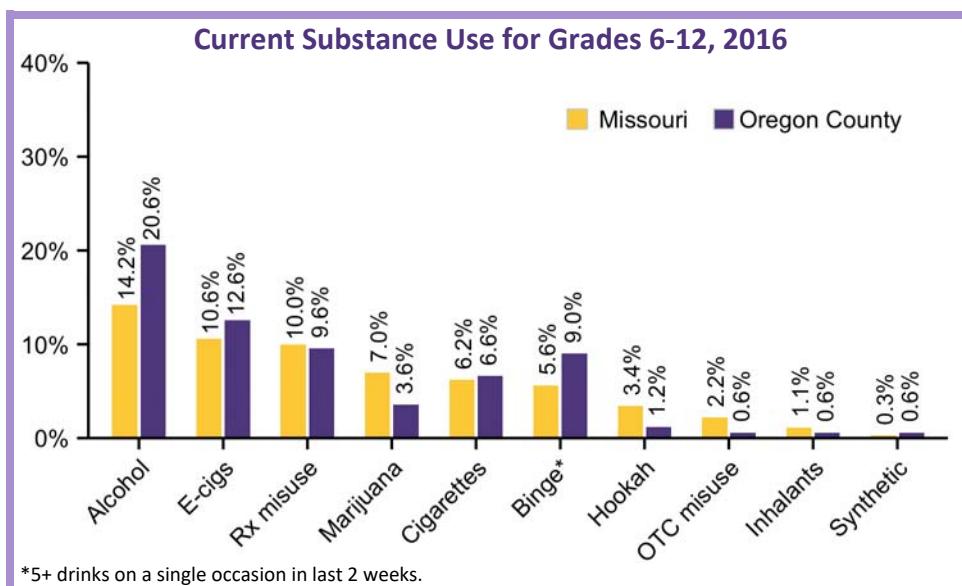
2017



Oregon County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 10,953 in 2015. Oregon County ranks 84 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 24.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$33,573.

Substance Use in Oregon County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

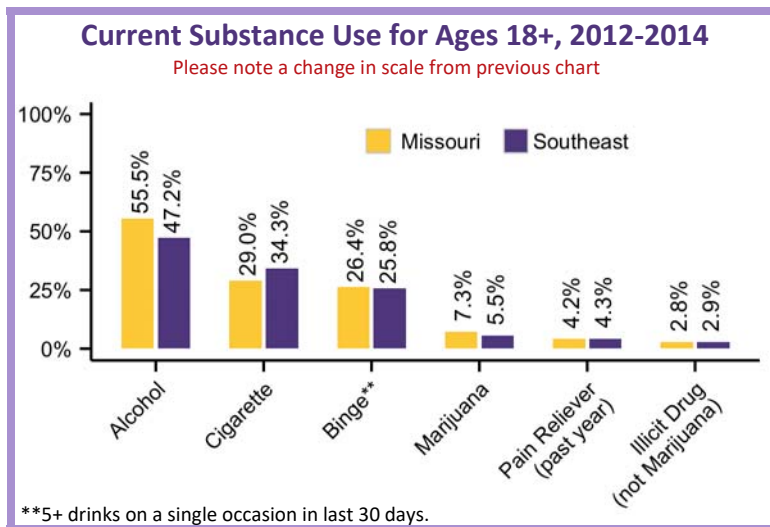


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 46.7% of youth in Oregon County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 27.9% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.3 and 48.2% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.5. An estimated 45.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 43.0% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Oregon County, 26.1% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 8.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 25.8% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 32.9% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 33.9% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.5.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Oregon County residents had a total of 17 alcohol-related and 22 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 38 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 21 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Oregon County had 18 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 47 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Oregon County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 15 in 2014 to 10 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	0	3	7	0	4	0	1

Mental Health Data for Oregon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 194 Oregon County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Oregon County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	237	194	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.4% made a plan, and 2.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 0 Oregon County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	19	12	
Anxiety Disorder	100	85	
Developmental Disorder	0	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	41	25	
Mood Disorder	151	111	
Psychotic Disorder	19	10	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Osage County

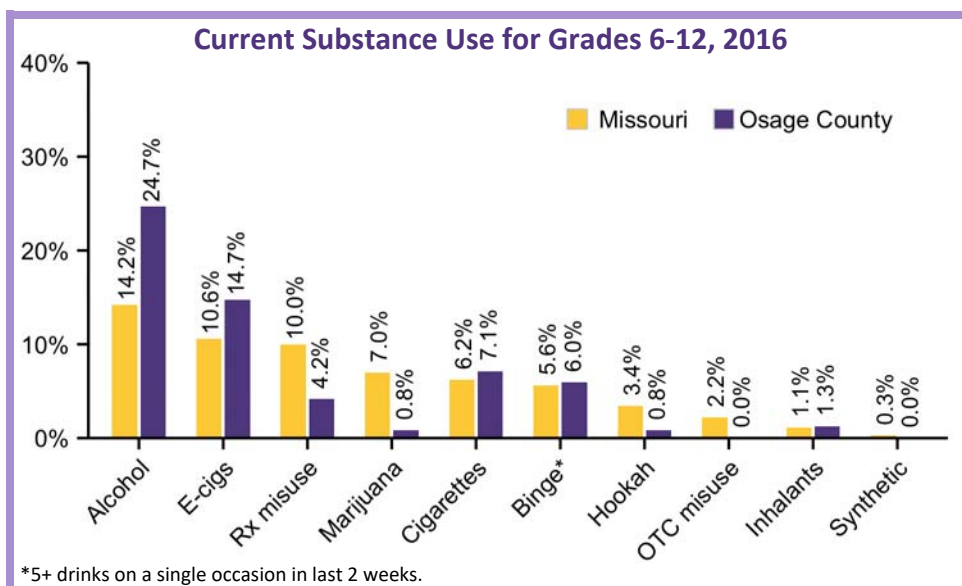
2017



Osage County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 13,628 in 2015. Osage County ranks 75 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 9.6% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$55,962.

Substance Use in Osage County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

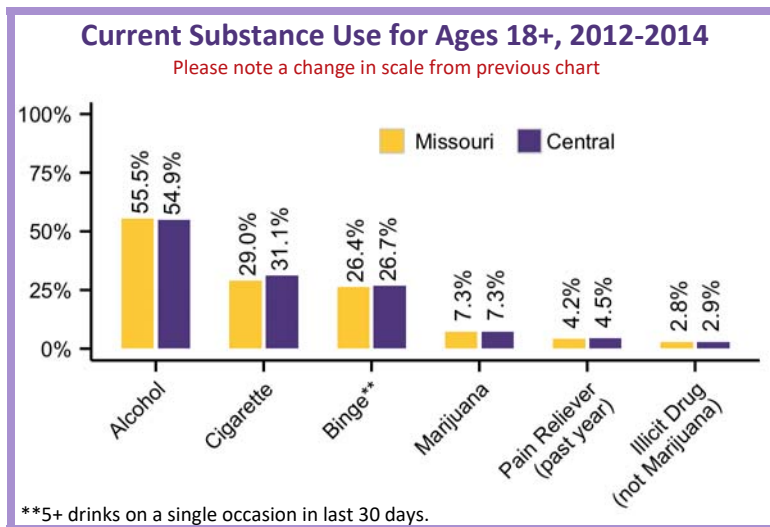


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 53.8% of youth in Osage County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.5 and 45.1% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.6. An estimated 35.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 33.6% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Osage County, 19.1% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 8.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 9.5% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 17.6% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 15.5% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.1.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Osage County residents had a total of 0 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 46 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 16 were primarily due to alcohol, 7 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Osage County had 47 DWI arrests, 38 liquor law violations and 114 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Osage County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 12 in 2014 to 13 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
13	0	6	7	0	6	1	1

Mental Health Data for Osage County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 48 Osage County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Osage County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	48	48	<p>In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.3% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 2 Osage County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	
Anxiety Disorder	23	22	
Developmental Disorder	*	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	*	6	
Mood Disorder	25	27	
Psychotic Disorder	13	14	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

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For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Ozark County

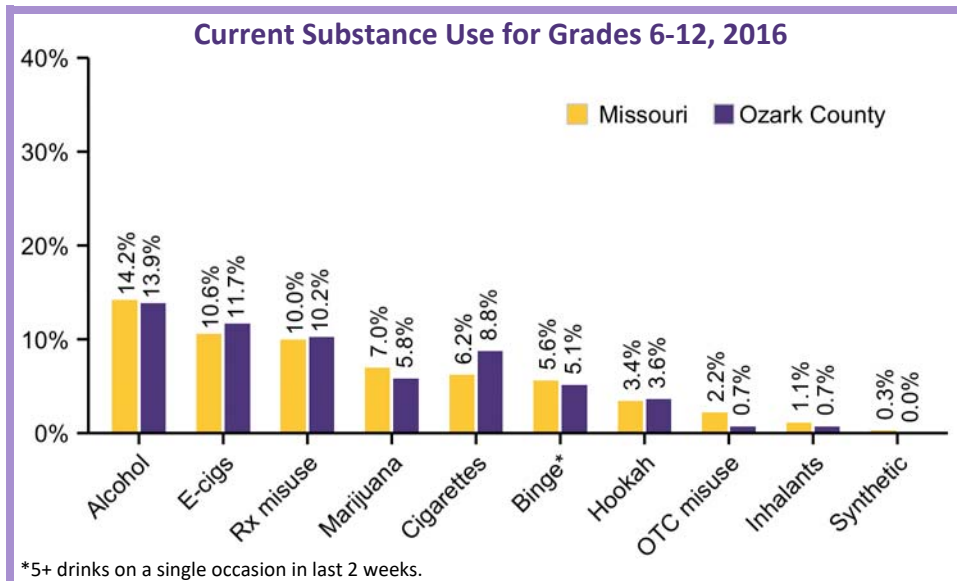
2017



Ozark County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 9,409 in 2015. Ozark County ranks 91 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 7.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 27.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$31,838.

Substance Use in Ozark County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

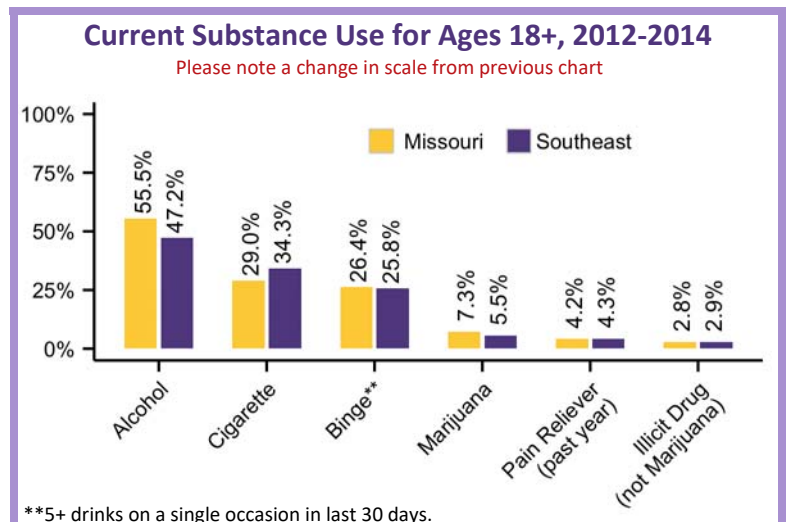


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 39.7% of youth in Ozark County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 31.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.9 and 42.3% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.4. An estimated 41.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 35.3% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Ozark County, 16.1% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 30.4% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 38.0% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 33.3% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.1.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Ozark County residents had a total of 4 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 5 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 41 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 20 were primarily due to alcohol, 8 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Ozark County had 38 DWI arrests, 8 liquor law violations and 91 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Ozark County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 17 in 2014 to 9 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	0	4	5	0	5	0	0

Mental Health Data for Ozark County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 77 Ozark County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Ozark County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	110	77	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 13.1% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 2 Ozark County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	11	5	
Anxiety Disorder	51	38	
Developmental Disorder	0	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	9	8	
Mood Disorder	71	46	
Psychotic Disorder	11	8	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Pemiscot County

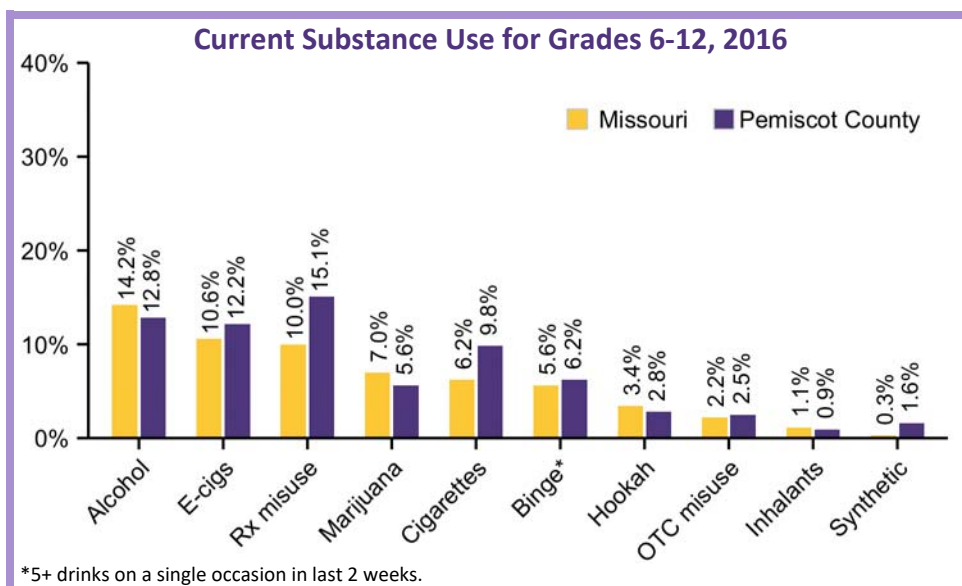
2017



Pemiscot County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 17,482 in 2015. Pemiscot County ranks 63 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 8.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 28.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$29,621.

Substance Use in Pemiscot County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

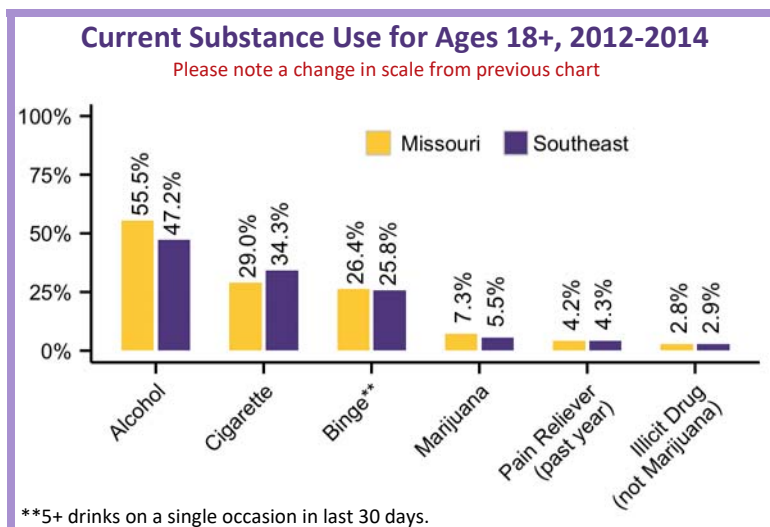


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 44.5% of youth in Pemiscot County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.8 and 42.8% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.2. An estimated 43.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 39.4% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Pemiscot County, 29.5% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 21.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 34.3% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 30.6% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 31.1% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.3.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Pemiscot County residents had a total of 11 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 52 alcohol-related and 43 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 197 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 51 were primarily due to alcohol, 68 were primarily due to marijuana, and 20 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Pemiscot County had 109 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 112 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Pemiscot County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 22 in 2014 to 22 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
22	1	7	14	1	13	3	6

Mental Health Data for Pemiscot County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 271 Pemiscot County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Pemiscot County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	310	271	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.5% made a plan, and 0.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 4 Pemiscot County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	19	19	
Anxiety Disorder	25	30	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	40	39	
Mood Disorder	129	123	
Psychotic Disorder	44	41	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Perry County

2017

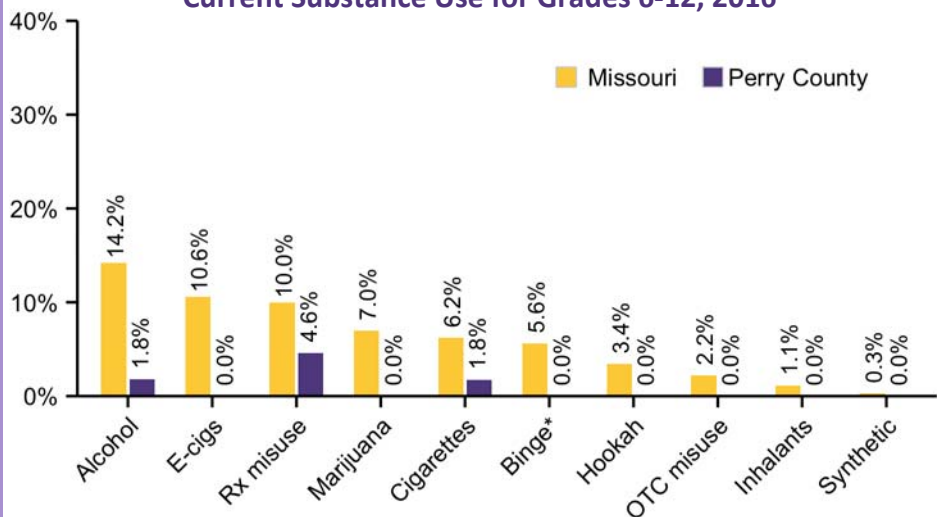


Perry County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 19,183 in 2015. Perry County ranks 56 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 11.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$47,226.

Substance Use in Perry County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6-12, 2016



*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 15.6% of youth in Perry County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 23.4% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 11.0 and 4.6% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

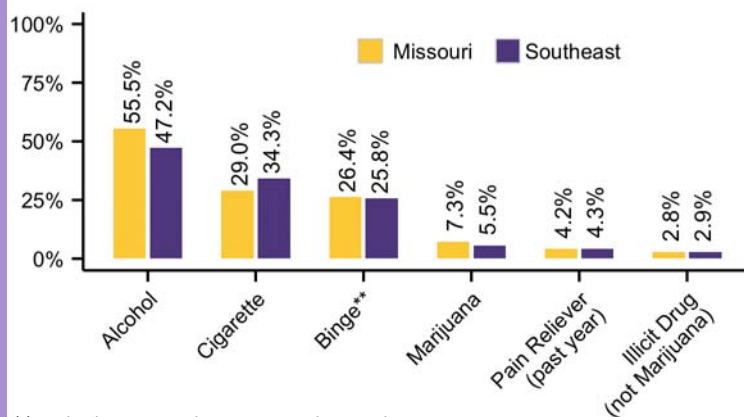
Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.0. An estimated 4.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 4.0% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Perry County, 18.5% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 8.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 0.0% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 0.0% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 6.7% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 12.0.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2012-2014

Please note a change in scale from previous chart



**5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Perry County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 18 alcohol-related and 23 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 133 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 50 were primarily due to alcohol, 37 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Perry County had 79 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 153 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Perry County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 10 in 2014 to 19 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
19	1	7	11	1	10	0	1

Mental Health Data for Perry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 480 Perry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Perry County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	595	480	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 6.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 4.0% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 2 Perry County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	64	46	
Anxiety Disorder	96	61	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	109	98	
Mood Disorder	345	287	
Psychotic Disorder	21	28	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Pettis County

2017

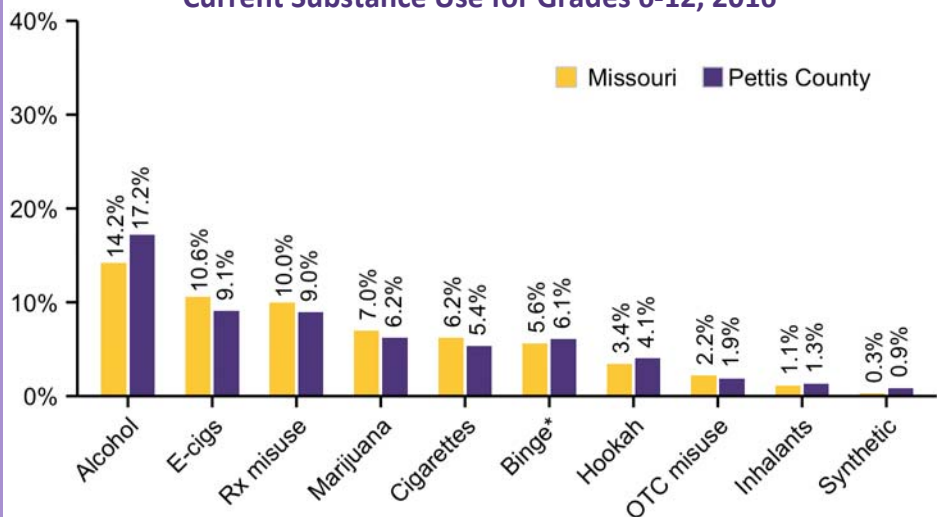


Pettis County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 42,255 in 2015. Pettis County ranks 27 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 15.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$42,137.

Substance Use in Pettis County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6-12, 2016



*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 43.2% of youth in Pettis County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 43.6% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.9 and 43.7% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

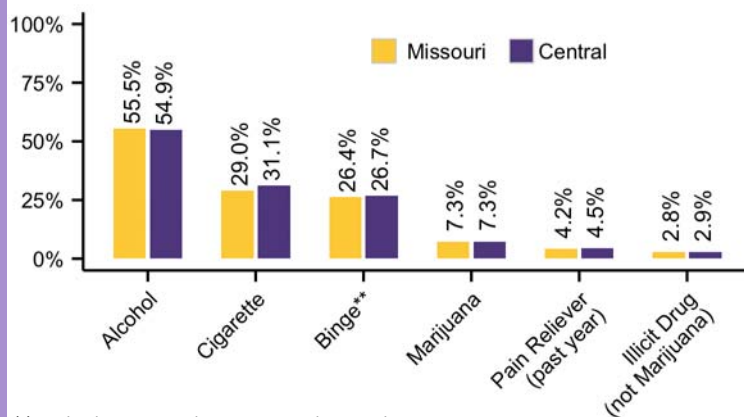
Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.9. An estimated 38.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 33.6% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Pettis County, 24.8% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 23.9% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 29.4% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 26.9% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.5.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2012-2014

Please note a change in scale from previous chart



**5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Pettis County residents had a total of 41 alcohol-related and 19 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 131 alcohol-related and 63 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 282 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 82 were primarily due to alcohol, 82 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Pettis County had 155 DWI arrests, 24 liquor law violations and 324 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Pettis County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 51 in 2014 to 48 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
48	1	19	28	1	25	1	9

Mental Health Data for Pettis County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 453 Pettis County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Pettis County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	454	453	<p>In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 5 Pettis County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	8	8	
Anxiety Disorder	266	246	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	61	66	
Mood Disorder	332	321	
Psychotic Disorder	64	70	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Phelps County

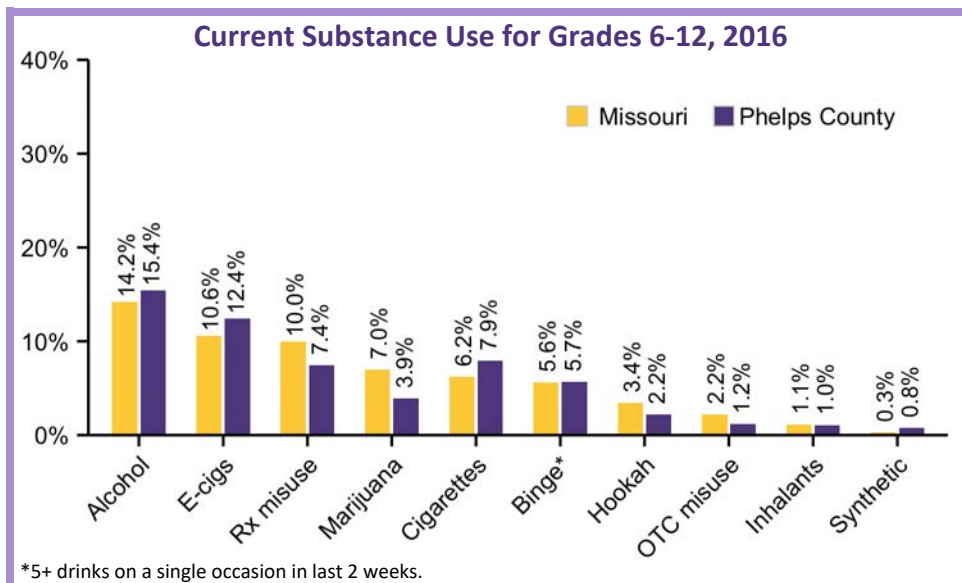
2017



Phelps County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 44,794 in 2015. Phelps County ranks 24 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 19.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$40,676.

Substance Use in Phelps County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

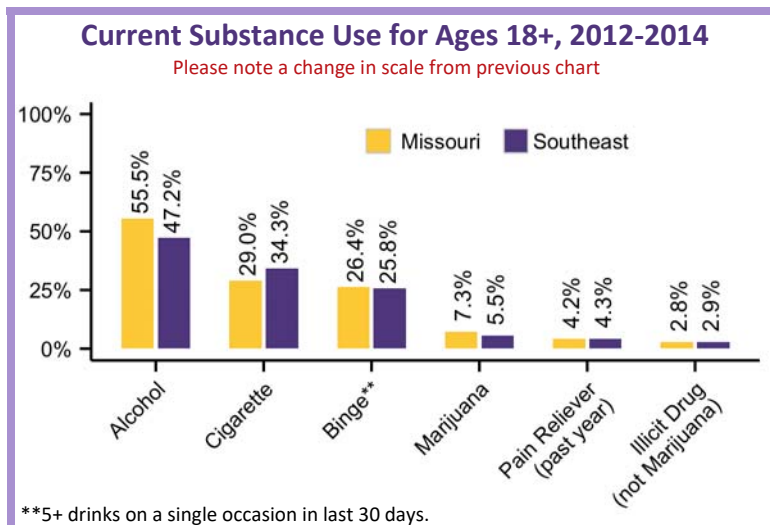


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 51.1% of youth in Phelps County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 28.5% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.3 and 39.6% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.3. An estimated 48.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 44.1% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Phelps County, 27.5% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 33.0% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 29.3% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 31.6% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.7.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Phelps County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 80 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 120 alcohol-related and 100 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 281 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 82 were primarily due to alcohol, 68 were primarily due to marijuana, and 8 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Phelps County had 311 DWI arrests, 31 liquor law violations and 441 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Phelps County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 47 in 2014 to 43 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
43	3	16	24	3	24	0	10

Mental Health Data for Phelps County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 529 Phelps County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Phelps County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	559	529	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 17.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 12.3% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 10 Phelps County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	12	32	
Anxiety Disorder	342	343	
Developmental Disorder	10	13	
Impulse Control Disorder	89	128	
Mood Disorder	384	368	
Psychotic Disorder	59	55	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Pike County

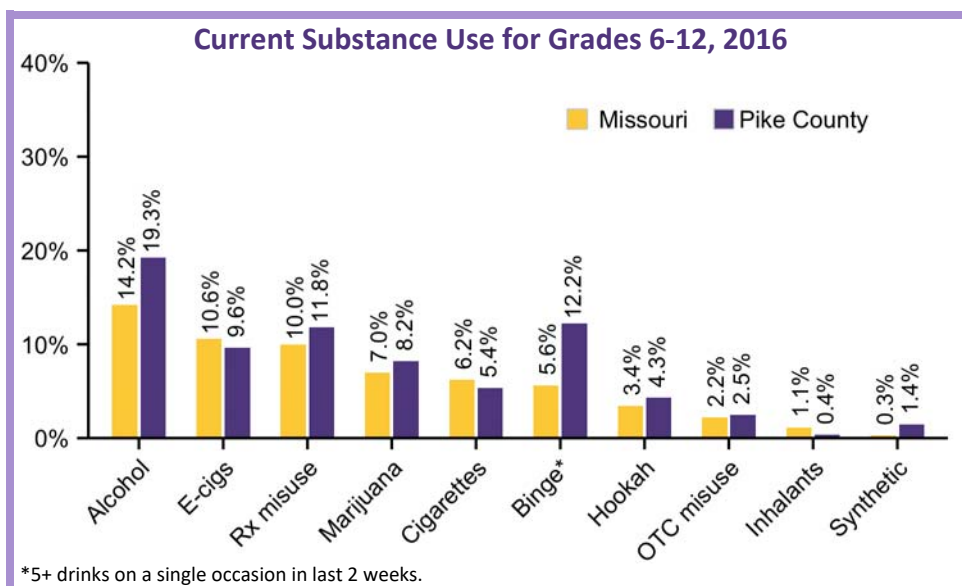
2017



Pike County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 18,348 in 2015. Pike County ranks 58 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 18.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$43,007.

Substance Use in Pike County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

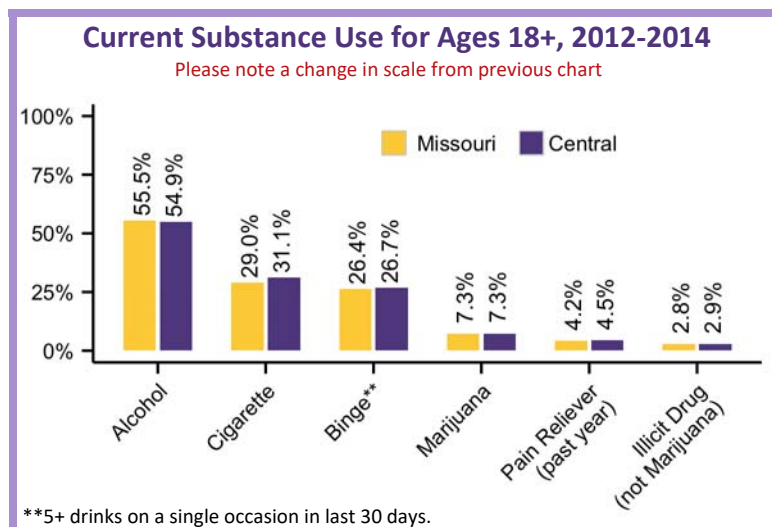


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 53.9% of youth in Pike County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 36.4% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.2 and 59.3% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.8. An estimated 53.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 48.4% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Pike County, 22.1% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 19.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 34.6% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 38.6% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 38.4% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.1.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Pike County residents had a total of 0 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 25 alcohol-related and 24 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 87 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 41 were primarily due to alcohol, 28 were primarily due to marijuana, and 8 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Pike County had 49 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 74 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Pike County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 21 in 2014 to 16 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	2	3	11	2	6	0	1

Mental Health Data for Pike County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 176 Pike County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Pike County		
	FY2014	FY2015
Total	218	176
Adjustment Disorder	16	11
Anxiety Disorder	70	54
Developmental Disorder	8	11
Impulse Control Disorder	62	42
Mood Disorder	151	119
Psychotic Disorder	44	39
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 8.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.7% made a plan, and 1.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 0 Pike County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Platte County

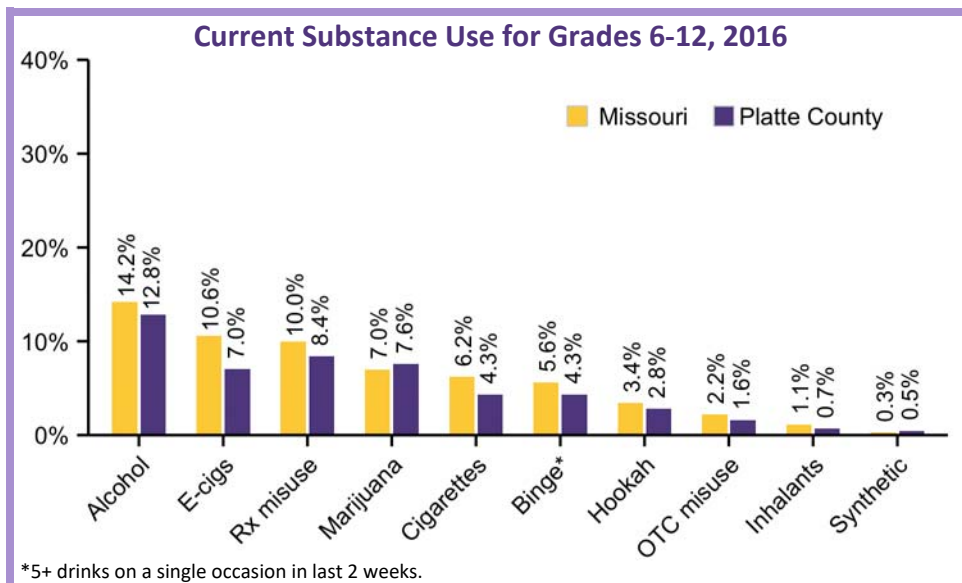
2017



Platte County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 96,096 in 2015. Platte County ranks 12 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 7.6% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$72,548.

Substance Use in Platte County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

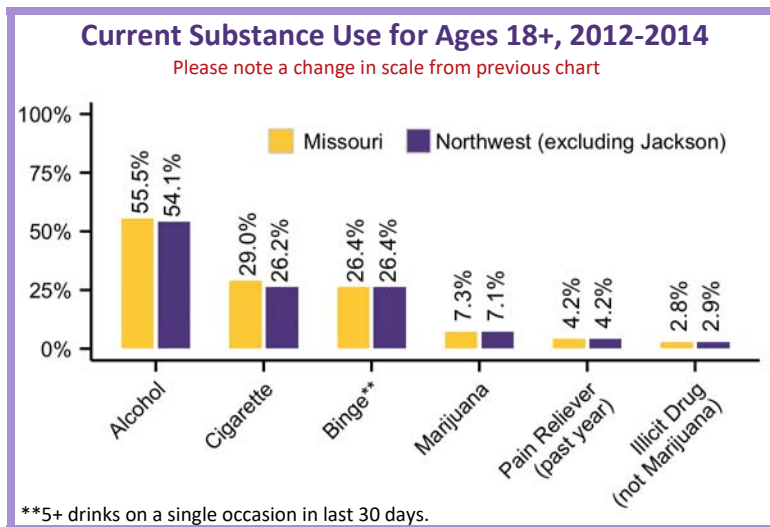


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 50.6% of youth in Platte County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 38.2% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.4 and 38.7% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.3. An estimated 40.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 38.1% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Platte County, 27.7% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 35.6% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 34.0% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 32.0% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.2.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Platte County residents had a total of 48 alcohol-related and 17 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 170 alcohol-related and 79 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 308 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 147 were primarily due to alcohol, 70 were primarily due to marijuana, and 12 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Platte County had 380 DWI arrests, 30 liquor law violations and 280 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Platte County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 74 in 2014 to 79 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
79	1	39	39	1	54	0	8

Mental Health Data for Platte County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 697 Platte County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Platte County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	688	697	<p>In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.3% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.8% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 14 Platte County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	9	12	
Anxiety Disorder	128	148	
Developmental Disorder	0	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	93	92	
Mood Disorder	438	453	
Psychotic Disorder	87	97	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Polk County

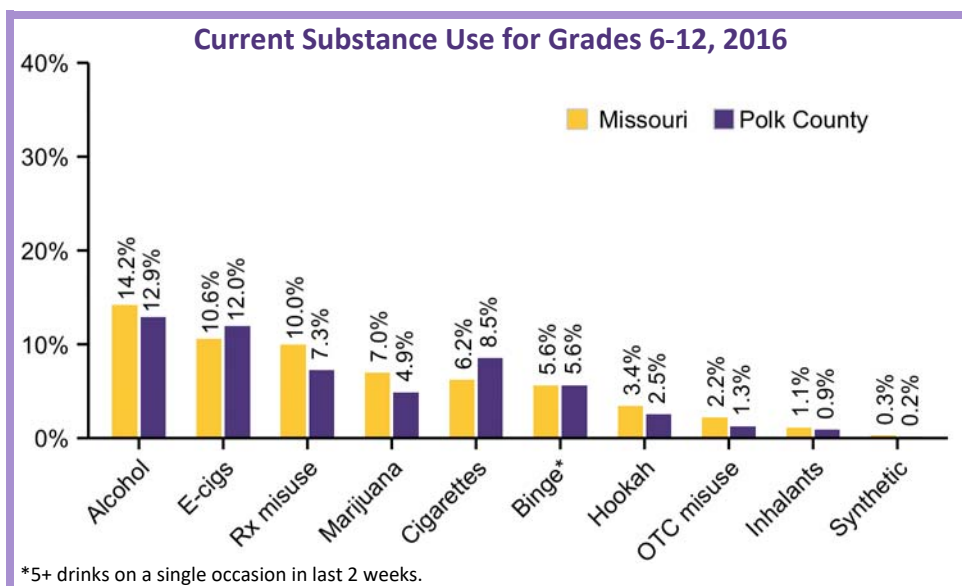
2017



Polk County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 31,229 in 2015. Polk County ranks 36 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 17.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$41,326.

Substance Use in Polk County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

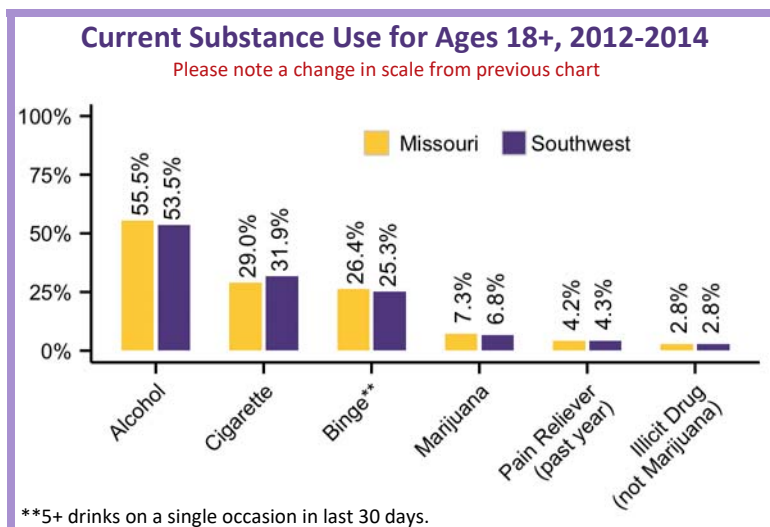


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 46.6% of youth in Polk County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 32.8% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.4 and 38.0% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.0. An estimated 47.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 43.4% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Polk County, 27.3% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 32.3% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 26.6% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 28.9% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.2.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Polk County residents had a total of 9 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 69 alcohol-related and 41 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 183 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 58 were primarily due to alcohol, 47 were primarily due to marijuana, and 13 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Polk County had 80 DWI arrests, 14 liquor law violations and 295 drug-related arrests. There were 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Polk County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 19 in 2014 to 17 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
17	0	9	8	0	11	2	4

Mental Health Data for Polk County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 197 Polk County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Polk County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	220	197	<p>In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.7% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 3 Polk County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	11	8	
Anxiety Disorder	89	85	
Developmental Disorder	8	5	
Impulse Control Disorder	32	27	
Mood Disorder	127	109	
Psychotic Disorder	62	52	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Pulaski County

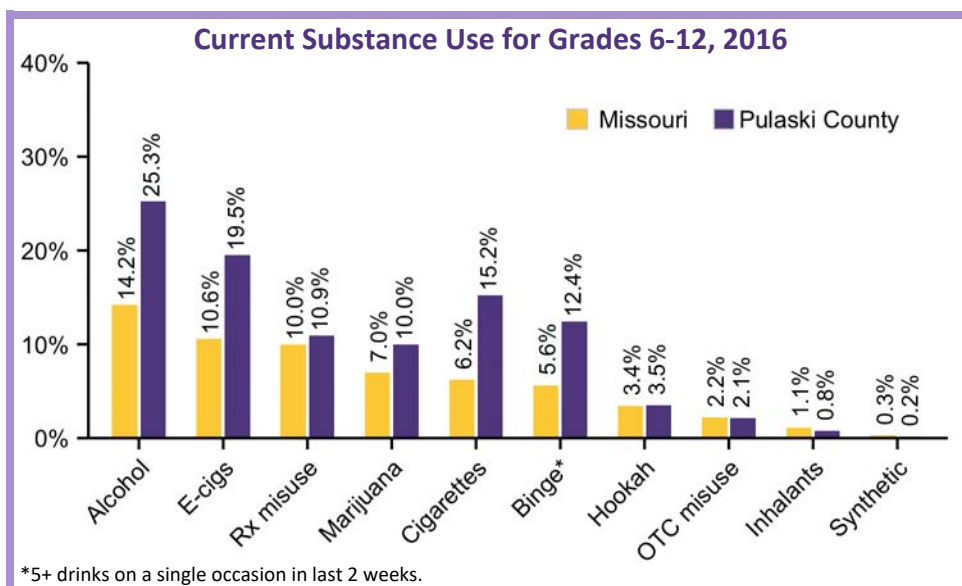
2017



Pulaski County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 53,221 in 2015. Pulaski County ranks 22 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 16.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$46,756.

Substance Use in Pulaski County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

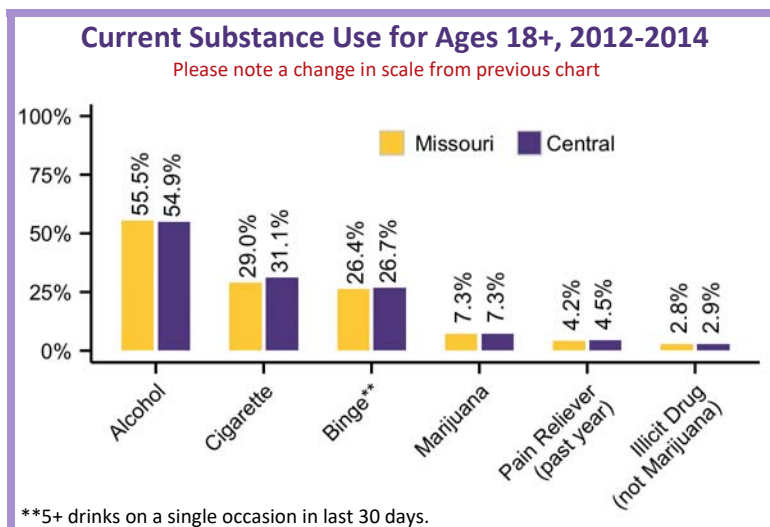


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 63.3% of youth in Pulaski County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 30.7% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.2 and 62.9% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.9. An estimated 65.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 61.1% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Pulaski County, 43.7% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 49.0% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 48.2% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 40.1% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.9.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Pulaski County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 46 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 72 alcohol-related and 79 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 160 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 54 were primarily due to alcohol, 19 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Pulaski County had 187 DWI arrests, 32 liquor law violations and 474 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Pulaski County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 43 in 2014 to 40 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
40	1	19	20	1	27	2	3

Mental Health Data for Pulaski County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 366 Pulaski County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Pulaski County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	371	366	<p>In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan, and 0.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 6 Pulaski County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	22	19	
Anxiety Disorder	221	248	
Developmental Disorder	10	7	
Impulse Control Disorder	67	63	
Mood Disorder	256	275	
Psychotic Disorder	33	39	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Putnam County

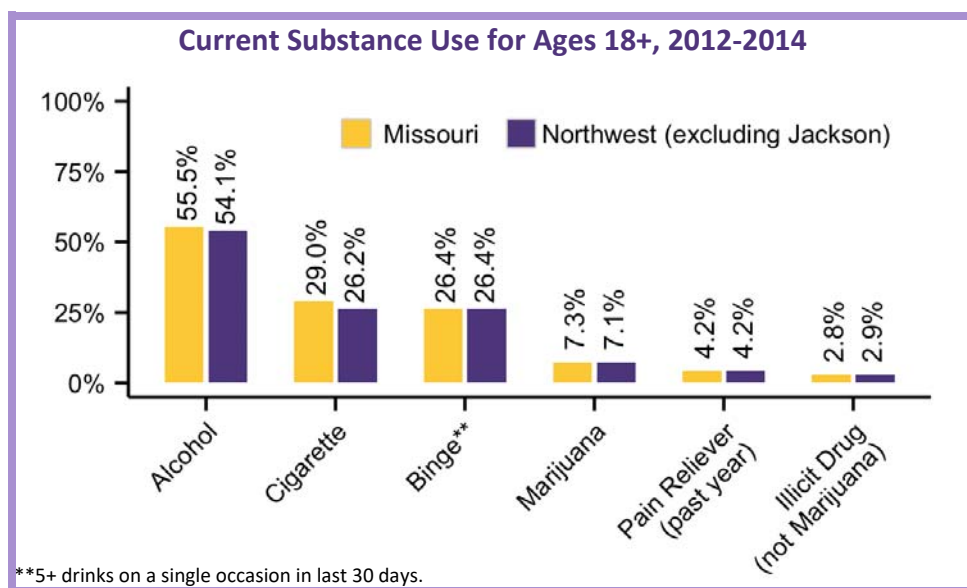
2017



Putnam County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 4,858 in 2015. Putnam County ranks 109 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 18.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$37,286.

Substance Use in Putnam County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Putnam County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 9 alcohol-related and 10 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 29 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 14 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Putnam County had 15 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 14 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Putnam County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 5 in 2014 to 2 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
2	0	1	1	0	2	0	1

Mental Health Data for Putnam County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 41 Putnam County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Putnam County			
	<u>FY2014</u>	<u>FY2015</u>	
Total	34	41	In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Anxiety Disorder	19	24	
Developmental Disorder	*	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	6	8	
Mood Disorder	23	29	
Psychotic Disorder	7	7	In 2014, 0 Putnam County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

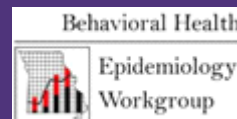
Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Ralls County

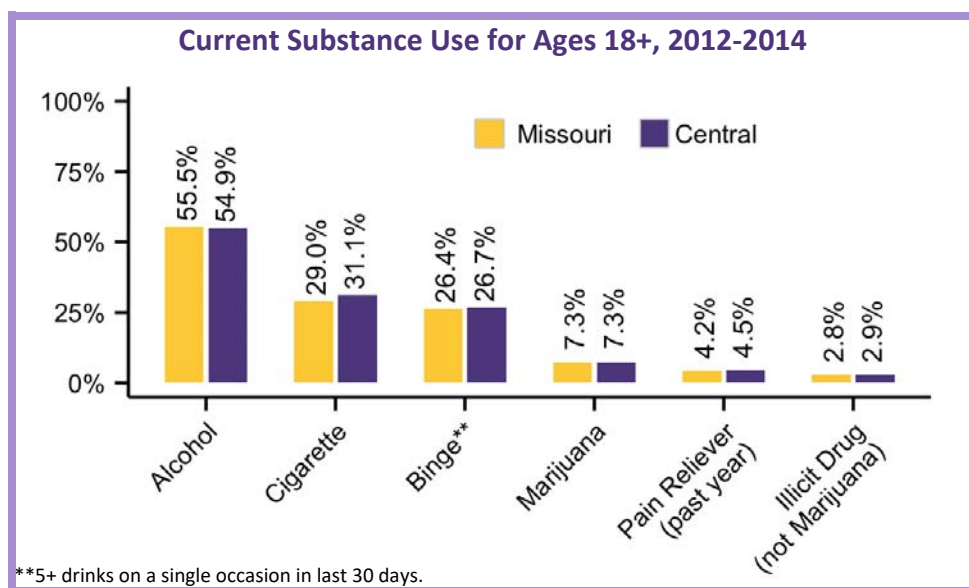
2017



Ralls County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 10,196 in 2015. Ralls County ranks 86 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.0%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 11.5% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$51,015.

Substance Use in Ralls County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Ralls County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 7 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 46 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 13 were primarily due to alcohol, 13 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Ralls County had 42 DWI arrests, 11 liquor law violations and 30 drug-related arrests. There were 10 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Ralls County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 10 in 2014 to 4 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
4	0	4	0	0	11	0	2

Mental Health Data for Ralls County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 88 Ralls County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Ralls County			
	<u>FY2014</u>	<u>FY2015</u>	
Total	93	88	In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Anxiety Disorder	28	23	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	26	21	
Mood Disorder	65	67	
Psychotic Disorder	7	7	In 2014, 3 Ralls County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Randolph County

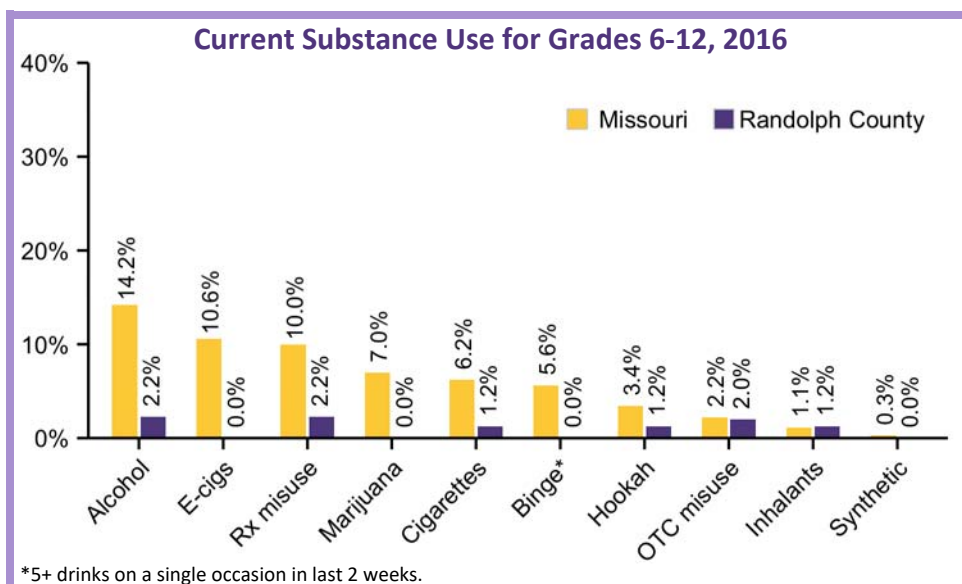
2017



Randolph County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 25,104 in 2015. Randolph County ranks 45 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 20.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$39,976.

Substance Use in Randolph County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

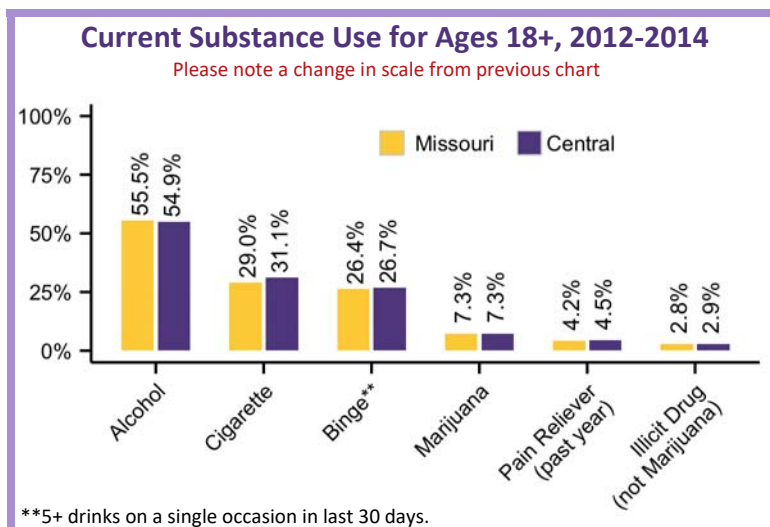


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 11.5% of youth in Randolph County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 34.7% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 10.3 and 21.9% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 10.5. An estimated 11.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 6.2% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Randolph County, 12.4% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 6.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 5.5% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 2.5% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 3.5% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 08.0.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Randolph County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 40 alcohol-related and 49 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 238 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 77 were primarily due to alcohol, 83 were primarily due to marijuana, and 10 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Randolph County had 147 DWI arrests, 24 liquor law violations and 185 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Randolph County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 21 in 2014 to 22 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
22	0	7	15	0	7	0	6

Mental Health Data for Randolph County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 369 Randolph County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Randolph County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	367	369	<p>In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 2.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 2.2% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 8 Randolph County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	15	19	
Anxiety Disorder	200	203	
Developmental Disorder	11	10	
Impulse Control Disorder	44	56	
Mood Disorder	282	267	
Psychotic Disorder	53	57	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Ray County

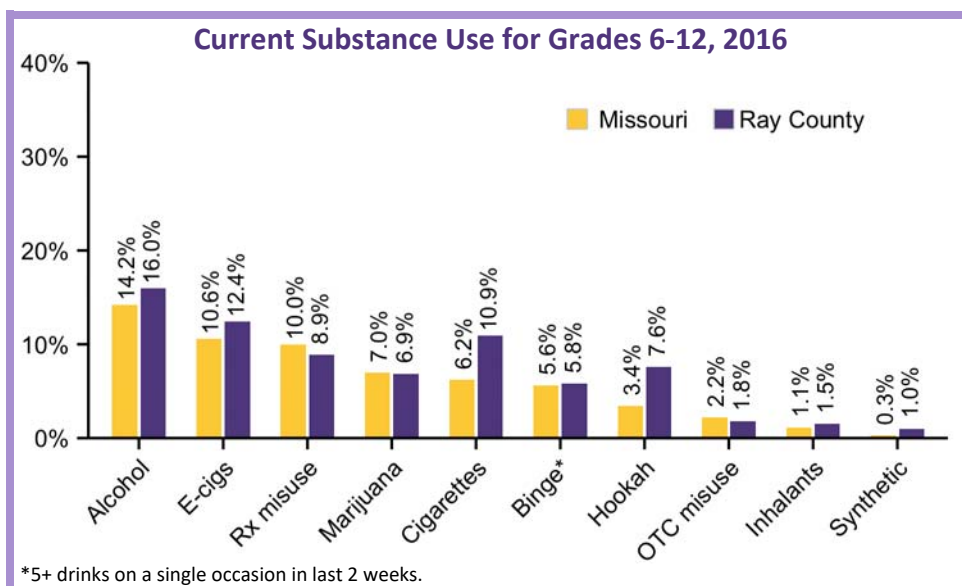
2017



Ray County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 22,810 in 2015. Ray County ranks 50 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 11.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$54,361.

Substance Use in Ray County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

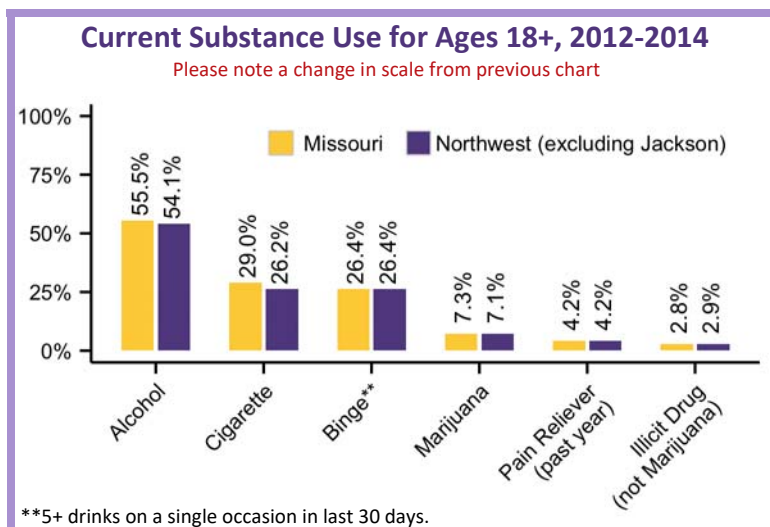


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 54.9% of youth in Ray County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 38.2% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.7 and 49.9% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.2. An estimated 50.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 43.6% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Ray County, 31.9% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 15.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 33.3% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 33.3% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 31.8% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.5.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Ray County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 33 alcohol-related and 27 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 158 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 67 were primarily due to alcohol, 35 were primarily due to marijuana, and 10 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Ray County had 124 DWI arrests, 22 liquor law violations and 189 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Ray County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 21 in 2014 to 28 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
28	1	11	16	1	18	0	7

Mental Health Data for Ray County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 269 Ray County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Ray County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	291	269	In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
Adjustment Disorder	0	5	Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Anxiety Disorder	70	61	
Developmental Disorder	*	5	Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.5% made a plan, and 1.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 2 Ray County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
Impulse Control Disorder	49	27	
Mood Disorder	189	181	
Psychotic Disorder	32	30	
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Reynolds County

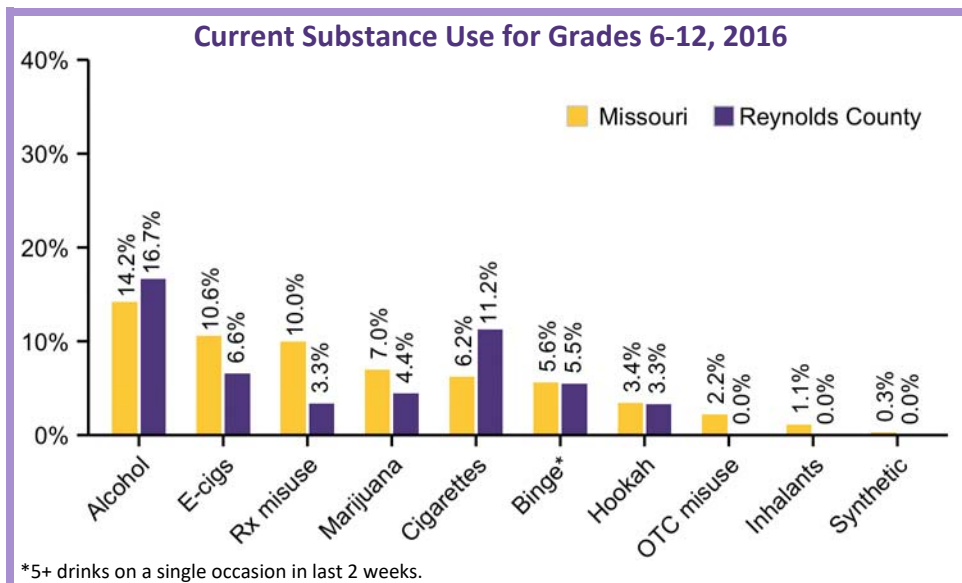
2017



Reynolds County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 6,432 in 2015. Reynolds County ranks 104 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 21.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$34,076.

Substance Use in Reynolds County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

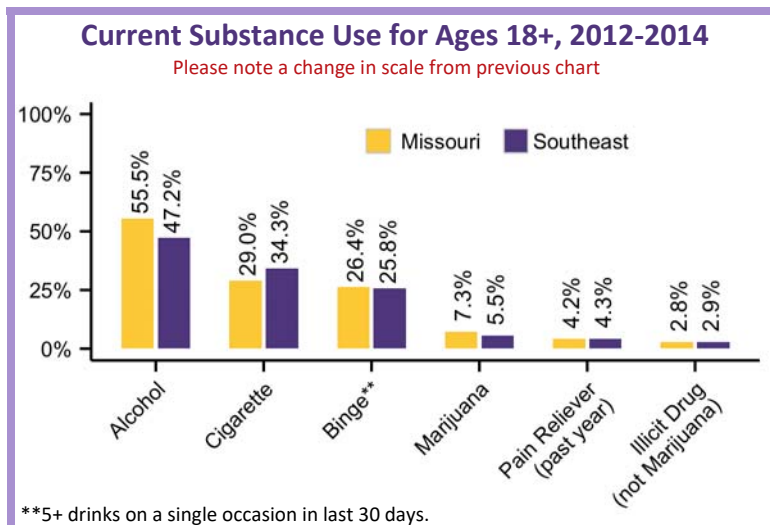


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 55.7% of youth in Reynolds County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 39.6% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.3 and 54.9% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.8. An estimated 61.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 54.5% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Reynolds County, 33.3% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 35.2% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 33.0% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 36.7% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.4.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Reynolds County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 4 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 34 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 12 were primarily due to alcohol, 12 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Reynolds County had 26 DWI arrests, 22 liquor law violations and 49 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Reynolds County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 9 in 2014 to 5 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
5	1	4	0	1	4	0	2

Mental Health Data for Reynolds County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 51 Reynolds County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Reynolds County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	45	51	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 8.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.7% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 2 Reynolds County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	0	0	
Anxiety Disorder	5	10	
Developmental Disorder	0	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	*	6	
Mood Disorder	27	30	
Psychotic Disorder	11	9	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Ripley County

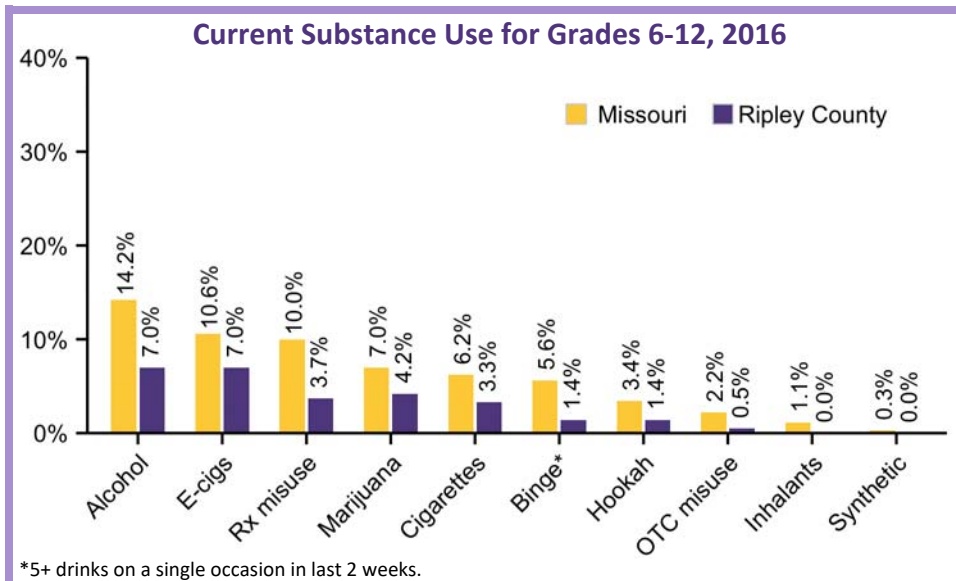
2017



Ripley County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 13,802 in 2015. Ripley County ranks 74 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 7.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 25.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$34,069.

Substance Use in Ripley County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

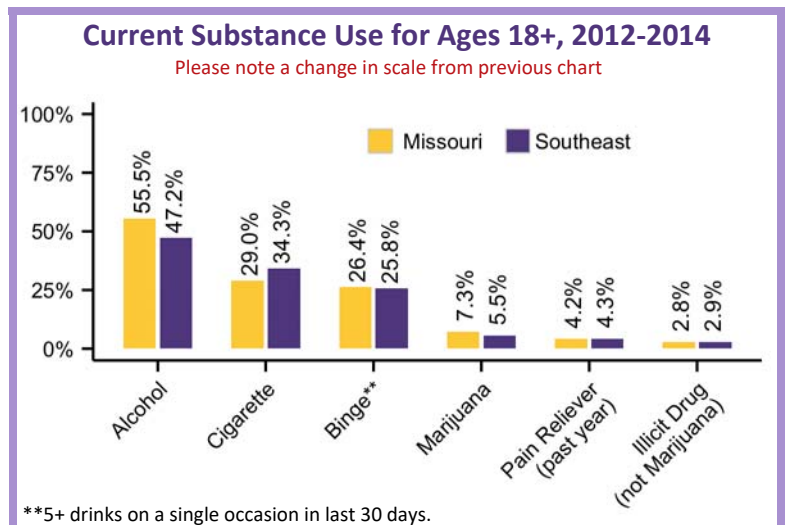


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 67.4% of youth in Ripley County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 30.2% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.3 and 73.4% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.5. An estimated 55.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 53.3% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Ripley County, 46.3% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 3.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 64.5% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 63.6% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 27.4% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.2.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Ripley County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 17 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 14 alcohol-related and 33 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 118 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 26 were primarily due to alcohol, 41 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Ripley County had 44 DWI arrests, 21 liquor law violations and 164 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Ripley County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 10 in 2014 to 10 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	0	7	3	0	8	0	5

Mental Health Data for Ripley County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 155 Ripley County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Ripley County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	163	155	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 5.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 3.8% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 1 Ripley County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	
Anxiety Disorder	26	25	
Developmental Disorder	*	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	10	10	
Mood Disorder	99	95	
Psychotic Disorder	17	18	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Saint Charles County

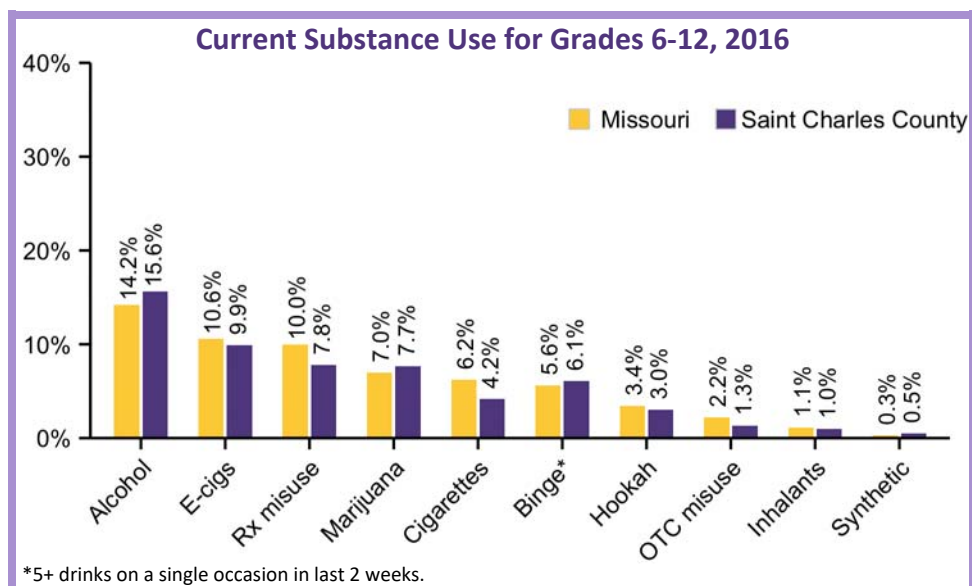
2017



Saint Charles County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 385,590 in 2015. Saint Charles County ranks 3 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 6.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$74,009.

Substance Use in Saint Charles County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

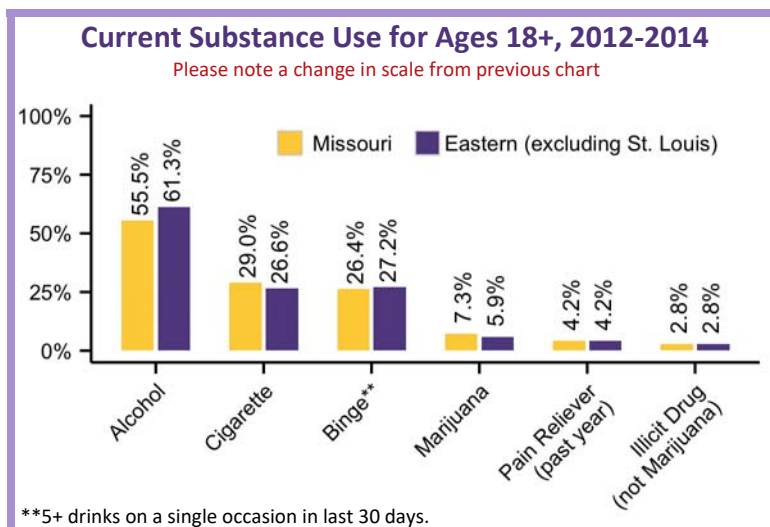


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 58.1% of youth in Saint Charles County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 38.6% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.4 and 44.3% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.4. An estimated 44.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 45.3% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Saint Charles County, 31.8% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 10.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 38.1% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 36.1% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 33.0% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.3.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Saint Charles County residents had a total of 212 alcohol-related and 168 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 460 alcohol-related and 466 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 1056 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 520 were primarily due to alcohol, 188 were primarily due to marijuana, and 27 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Saint Charles County had 1605 DWI arrests, 284 liquor law violations and 1847 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Saint Charles County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 303 in 2014 to 329 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
329	7	86	236	9	110	2	38

Mental Health Data for Saint Charles County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 2892 Saint Charles County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Saint Charles County		
	FY2014	FY2015
Total	2562	2892
Adjustment Disorder	33	55
Anxiety Disorder	1223	1495
Developmental Disorder	78	97
Impulse Control Disorder	654	811
Mood Disorder	1887	2096
Psychotic Disorder	347	379
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

In Eastern (excluding St. Louis) Missouri, 17.3% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.7% of Eastern (excluding St. Louis) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.3% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 46 Saint Charles County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Saint Clair County

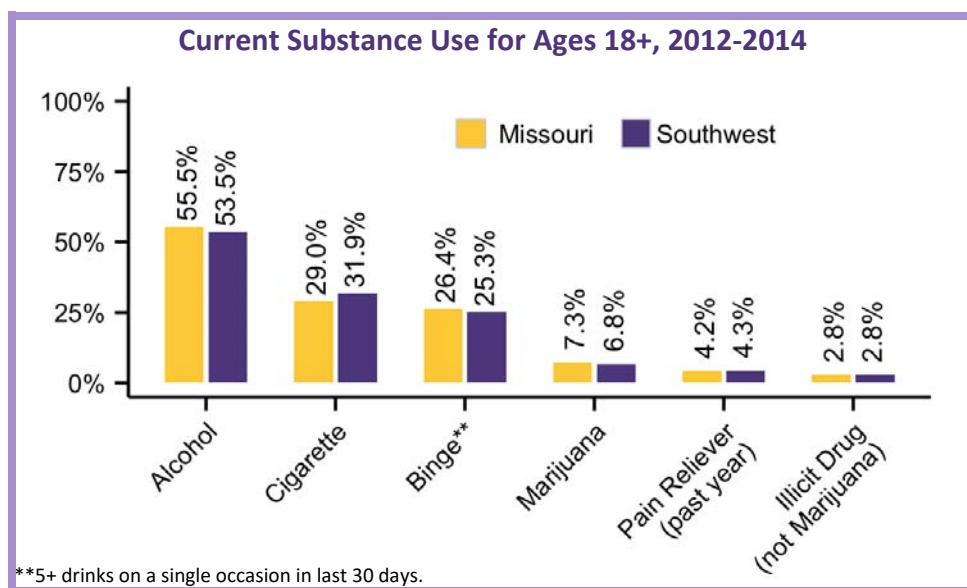
2017



Saint Clair County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 9,440 in 2015. Saint Clair County ranks 90 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 22.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$35,128.

Substance Use in Saint Clair County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Saint Clair County residents had a total of 4 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 12 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 60 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 19 were primarily due to alcohol, 17 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Saint Clair County had 9 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 23 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Saint Clair County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 6 in 2014 to 3 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
3	2	1	0	2	1	1	0

Mental Health Data for Saint Clair County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 78 Saint Clair County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Saint Clair County			
	<u>FY2014</u>	<u>FY2015</u>	
Total	91	78	In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Anxiety Disorder	42	41	
Developmental Disorder	0	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	9	12	
Mood Disorder	62	52	
Psychotic Disorder	13	11	In 2014, 3 Saint Clair County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Sainte Genevieve County

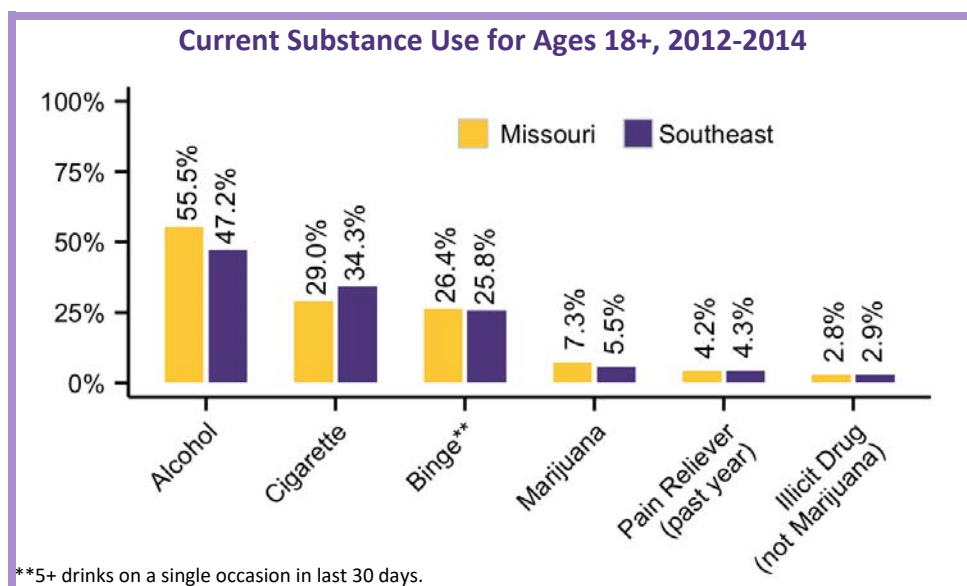
2017



Sainte Genevieve County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 17,919 in 2015. Sainte Genevieve County ranks 61 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 10.9% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$52,806.

Substance Use in Sainte Genevieve County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Sainte Genevieve County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 20 alcohol-related and 33 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 111 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 37 were primarily due to alcohol, 22 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Sainte Genevieve County had 128 DWI arrests, 31 liquor law violations and 182 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Sainte Genevieve County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 20 in 2014 to 19 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
19	2	10	7	2	10	1	3

Mental Health Data for Sainte Genevieve County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 454 Sainte Genevieve County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Sainte Genevieve County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	501	454	In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
Adjustment Disorder	54	45	Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Anxiety Disorder	75	62	
Developmental Disorder	0	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	75	60	
Mood Disorder	274	258	In 2014, 3 Sainte Genevieve County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
Psychotic Disorder	37	40	
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

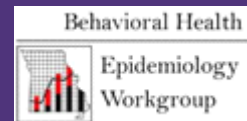
Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Saint Francois County

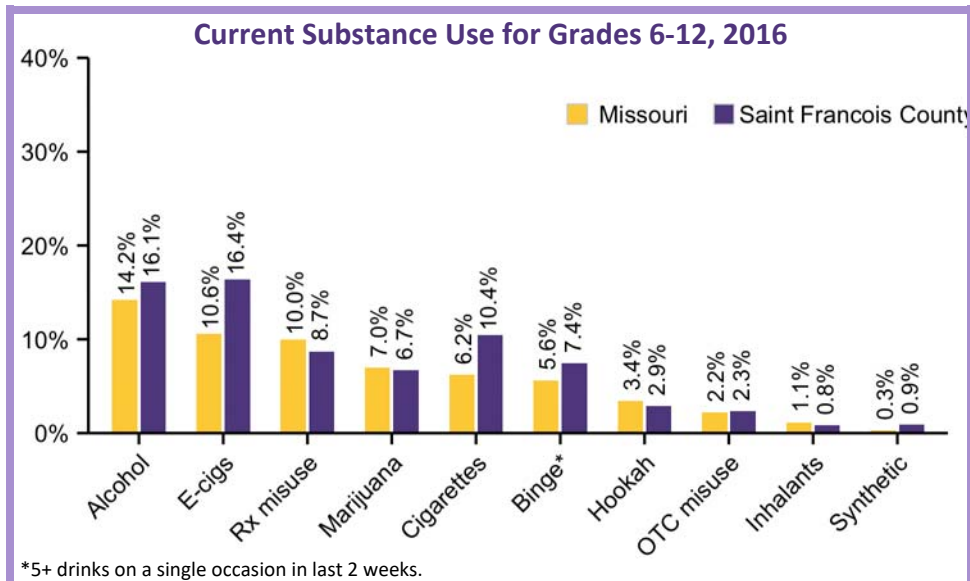
2017



Saint Francois County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 66,520 in 2015. Saint Francois County ranks 17 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 18.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$41,222.

Substance Use in Saint Francois County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

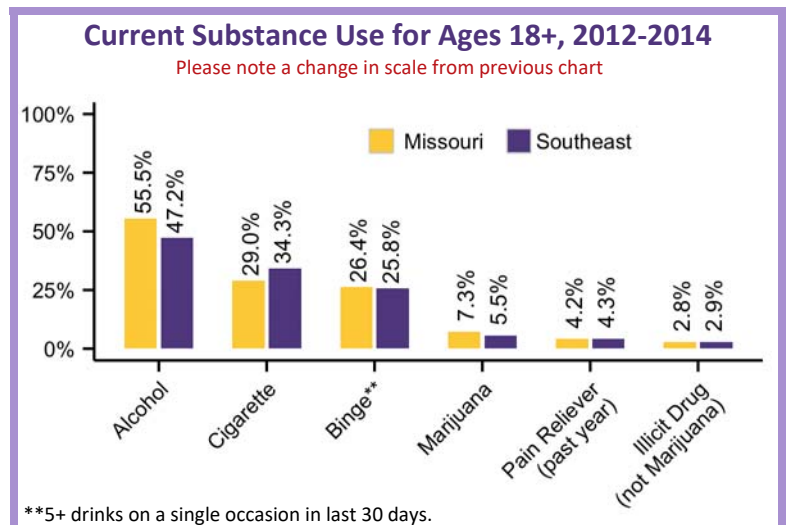


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 49.8% of youth in Saint Francois County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 28.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.9 and 48.8% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.7. An estimated 51.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.8% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Saint Francois County, 26.7% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 34.0% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 33.6% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 33.1% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.0.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Saint Francois County residents had a total of 46 alcohol-related and 98 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 142 alcohol-related and 182 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 467 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 112 were primarily due to alcohol, 122 were primarily due to marijuana, and 26 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Saint Francois County had 228 DWI arrests, 48 liquor law violations and 542 drug-related arrests. There were 6 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Saint Francois County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 49 in 2014 to 42 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
42	2	14	26	2	16	1	11

Mental Health Data for Saint Francois County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 1816 Saint Francois County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Saint Francois County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	1769	1816	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 15.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.7% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 3 Saint Francois County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	12	10	
Anxiety Disorder	250	256	
Developmental Disorder	19	20	
Impulse Control Disorder	138	141	
Mood Disorder	789	747	
Psychotic Disorder	444	452	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Saint Louis County

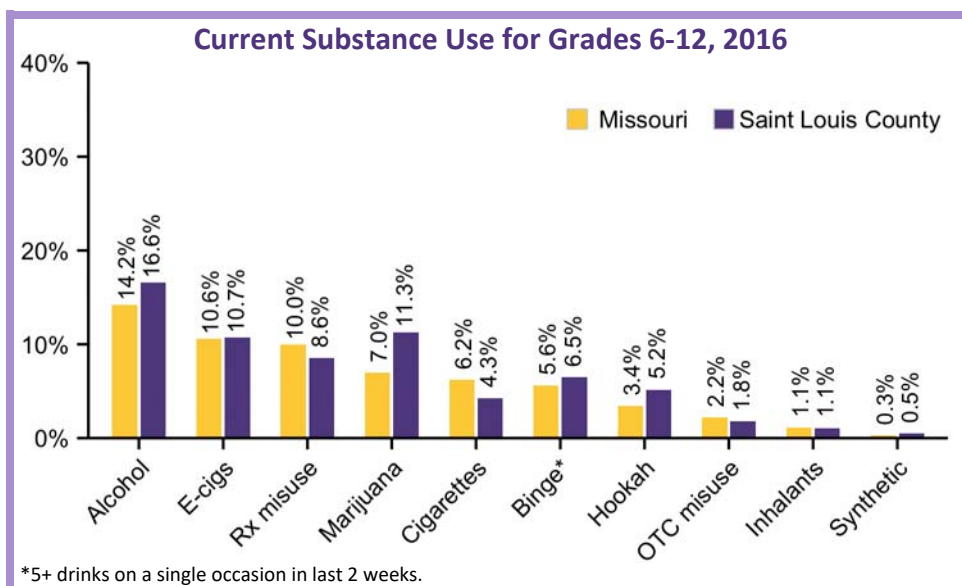
2017



Saint Louis County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 1,003,362 in 2015. Saint Louis County ranks 1 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 10.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$61,569.

Substance Use in Saint Louis County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

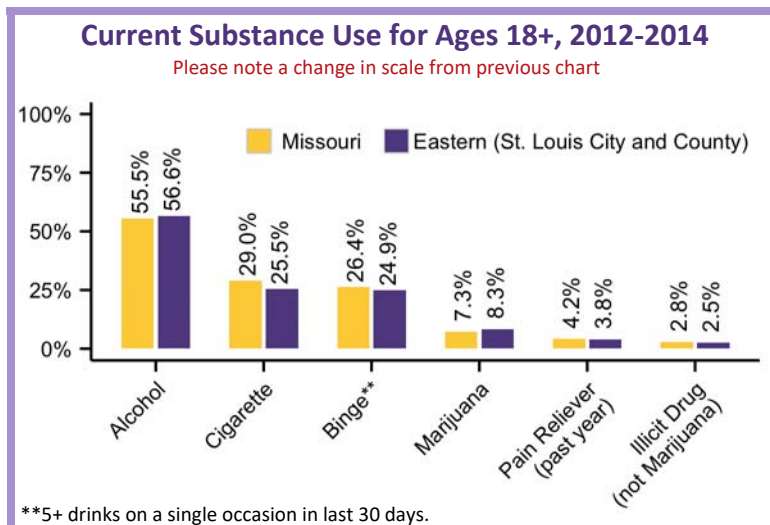


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 53.9% of youth in Saint Louis County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 33.3% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.5 and 42.8% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.2. An estimated 42.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 44.1% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Saint Louis County, 28.4% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 42.5% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 40.6% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 36.4% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.4.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Saint Louis County residents had a total of 331 alcohol-related and 386 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 1638 alcohol-related and 1211 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 2858 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 1079 were primarily due to alcohol, 472 were primarily due to marijuana, and 71 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Saint Louis County had 2905 DWI arrests, 736 liquor law violations and 5930 drug-related arrests. There were 4 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Saint Louis County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 683 in 2014 to 657 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
657	6	233	418	7	342	2	113

Mental Health Data for Saint Louis County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 5552 Saint Louis County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Saint Louis County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	5674	5552	In Eastern (St. Louis City and County) Missouri, 18.3% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.4% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
Adjustment Disorder	37	37	Approximately 7.1% of Eastern (St. Louis City and County) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Anxiety Disorder	756	838	
Developmental Disorder	36	39	Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.3% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.4% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 150 Saint Louis County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
Impulse Control Disorder	656	637	
Mood Disorder	3152	2998	
Psychotic Disorder	1729	1744	
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Saline County

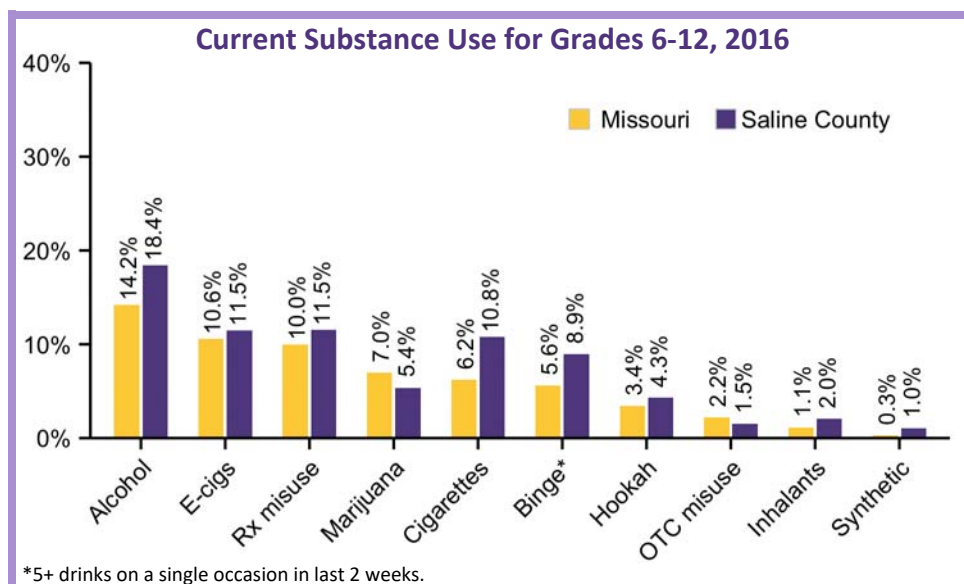
2017



Saline County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 23,258 in 2015. Saline County ranks 48 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 16.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$41,958.

Substance Use in Saline County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

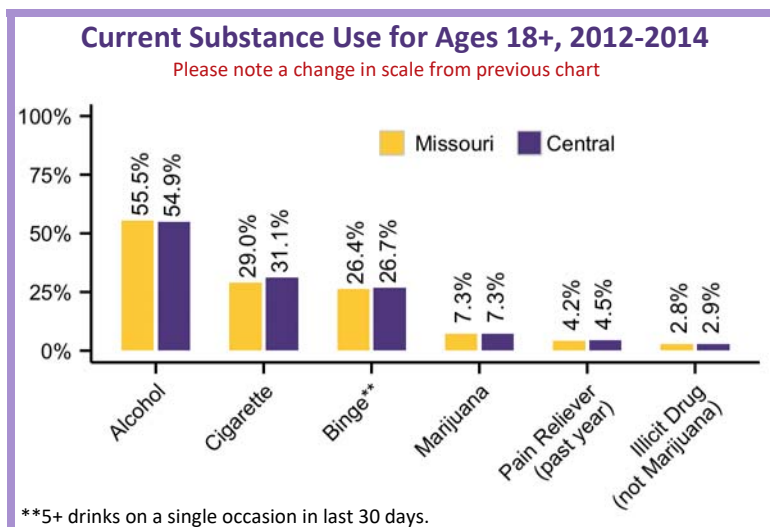


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 57.4% of youth in Saline County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 32.2% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.5 and 51.4% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.1. An estimated 55.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.2% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Saline County, 28.9% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 15.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 37.6% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 33.4% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 35.7% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.9.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Saline County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 50 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 89 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 29 were primarily due to alcohol, 19 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Saline County had 101 DWI arrests, 20 liquor law violations and 215 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Saline County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 12 in 2014 to 15 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
15	1	6	8	1	6	0	1

Mental Health Data for Saline County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 197 Saline County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Saline County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	200	197	<p>In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 13.2% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 1 Saline County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	6	8	
Anxiety Disorder	81	100	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	27	28	
Mood Disorder	112	122	
Psychotic Disorder	44	31	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Schuyler County

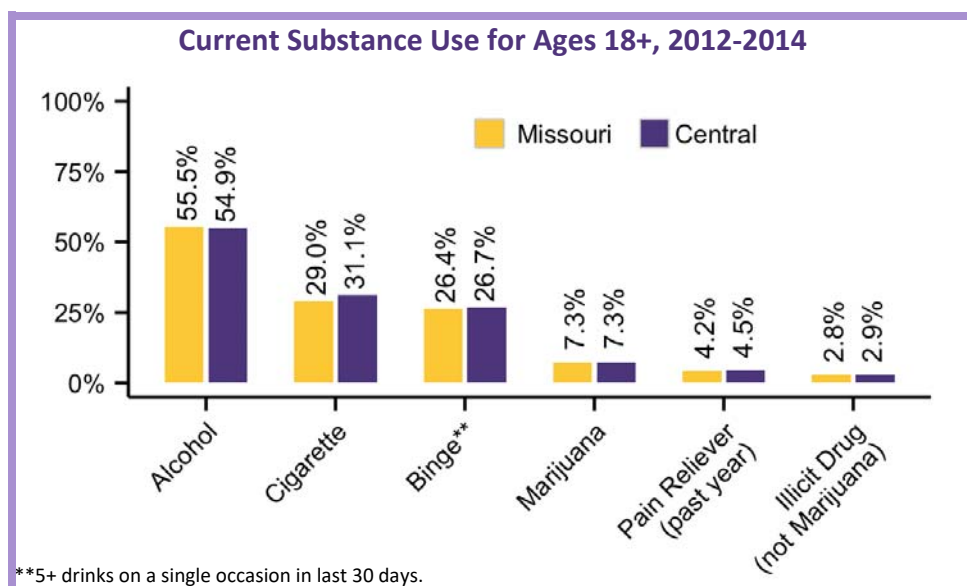
2017



Schuyler County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 4,436 in 2015. Schuyler County ranks 112 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 18.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$37,851.

Substance Use in Schuyler County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Schuyler County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 12 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 21 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 8 were primarily due to alcohol, 6 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Schuyler County had 39 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 20 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Schuyler County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 3 in 2014 to 2 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
2	0	2	0	0	3	0	1

Mental Health Data for Schuyler County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 32 Schuyler County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Schuyler County			
	<u>FY2014</u>	<u>FY2015</u>	
Total	40	32	In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Anxiety Disorder	19	16	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	17	14	
Mood Disorder	27	25	
Psychotic Disorder	*	*	In 2014, 1 Schuyler County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Scotland County

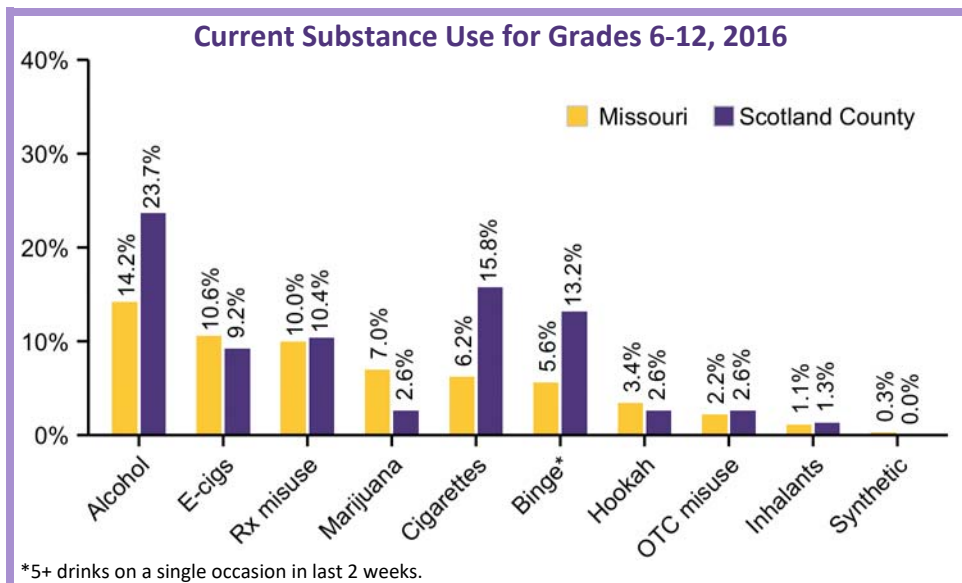
2017



Scotland County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 4,854 in 2015. Scotland County ranks 110 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 15.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$41,324.

Substance Use in Scotland County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

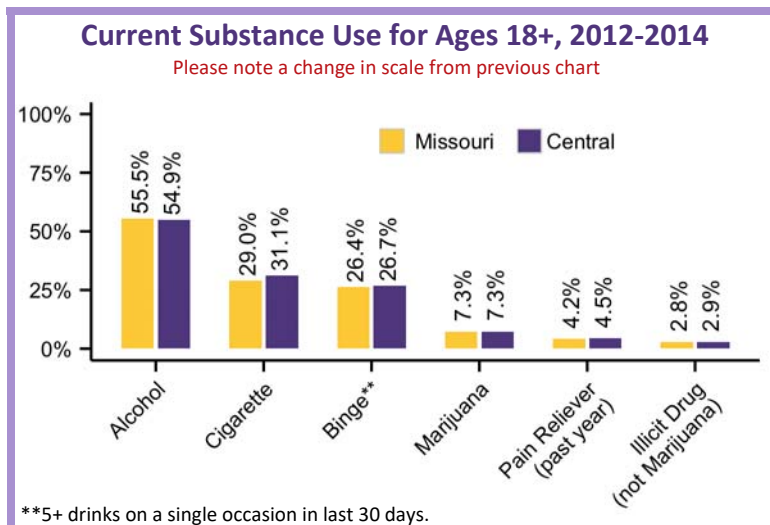


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 58.7% of youth in Scotland County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 34.4% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.9 and 48.1% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.3. An estimated 40.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 30.3% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Scotland County, 28.9% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 10.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 15.8% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 19.7% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 18.4% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.9.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Scotland County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 1 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 17 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 8 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Scotland County had 9 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 6 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Scotland County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 4 in 2014 to 4 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
4	1	2	1	1	5	1	0

Mental Health Data for Scotland County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 30 Scotland County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Scotland County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	30	30	<p>In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.8% made a plan, and 2.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 1 Scotland County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	
Anxiety Disorder	15	18	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	14	14	
Mood Disorder	24	22	
Psychotic Disorder	0	*	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Scott County

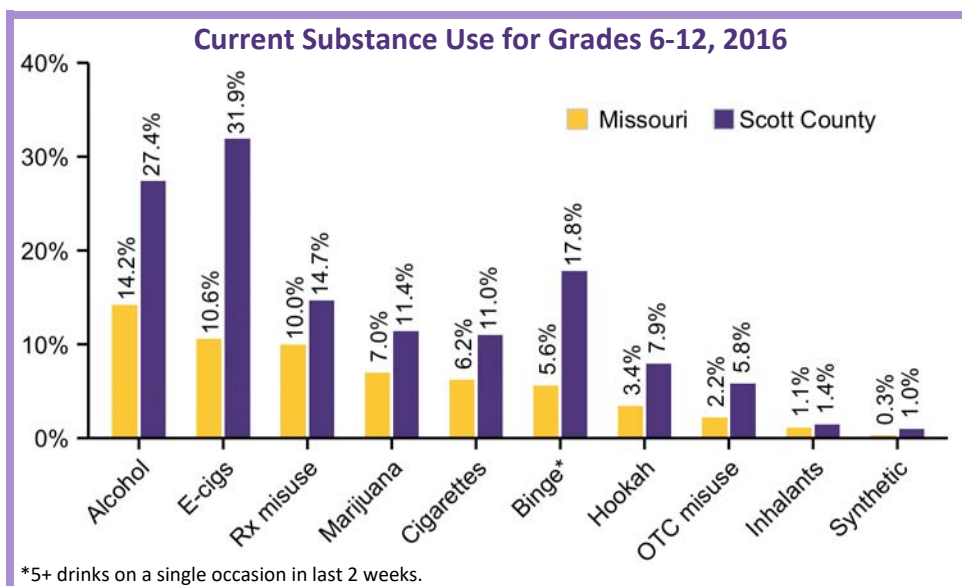
2017



Scott County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 39,008 in 2015. Scott County ranks 29 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 18.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$40,285.

Substance Use in Scott County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

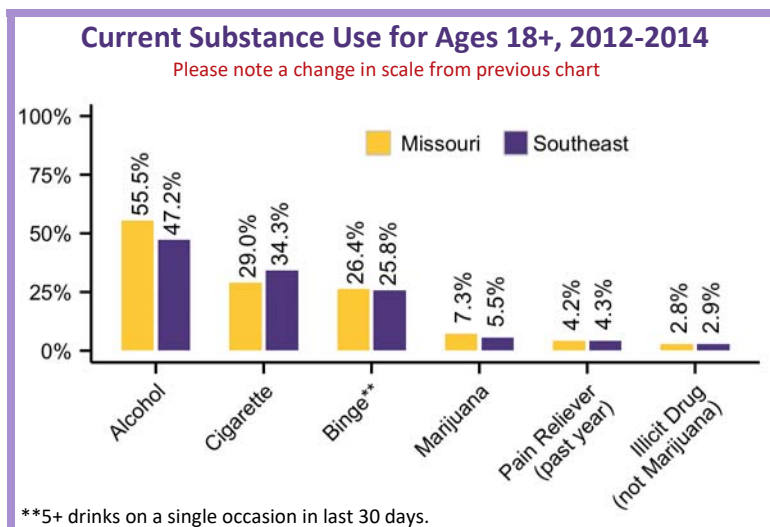


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 55.5% of youth in Scott County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 35.7% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.3 and 55.5% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.6. An estimated 48.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 52.7% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Scott County, 32.2% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 21.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 33.8% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 39.7% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 35.2% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.2.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Scott County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 26 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 55 alcohol-related and 83 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 338 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 105 were primarily due to alcohol, 102 were primarily due to marijuana, and 15 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Scott County had 133 DWI arrests, 16 liquor law violations and 234 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Scott County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 44 in 2014 to 35 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
35	0	15	20	0	18	0	6

Mental Health Data for Scott County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 1071 Scott County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Scott County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	995	1071	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.4% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 5 Scott County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	50	41	
Anxiety Disorder	221	206	
Developmental Disorder	6	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	133	148	
Mood Disorder	601	624	
Psychotic Disorder	155	173	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Shannon County

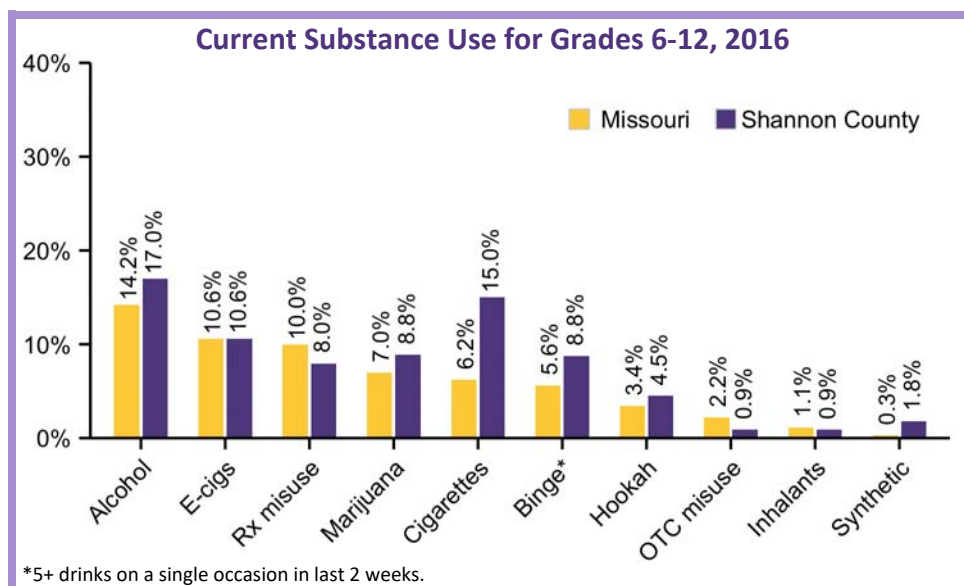
2017



Shannon County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 8,258 in 2015. Shannon County ranks 98 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 7.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 23.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$28,171.

Substance Use in Shannon County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

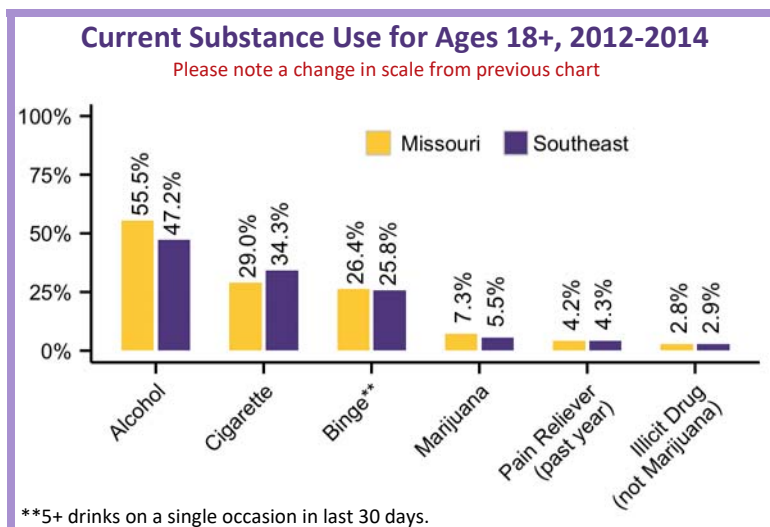


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 42.7% of youth in Shannon County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 35.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.7 and 52.7% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.7. An estimated 47.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 28.2% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Shannon County, 27.9% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 14.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 36.9% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 42.0% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 37.5% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.0.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Shannon County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 22 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 10 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 24 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 6 were primarily due to alcohol, 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Shannon County had 36 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 155 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Shannon County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 7 in 2014 to 19 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
19	1	14	4	1	16	0	0

Mental Health Data for Shannon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 74 Shannon County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Shannon County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	103	74	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.3% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 1 Shannon County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	8	7	
Anxiety Disorder	43	33	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	15	12	
Mood Disorder	70	48	
Psychotic Disorder	7	7	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Shelby County

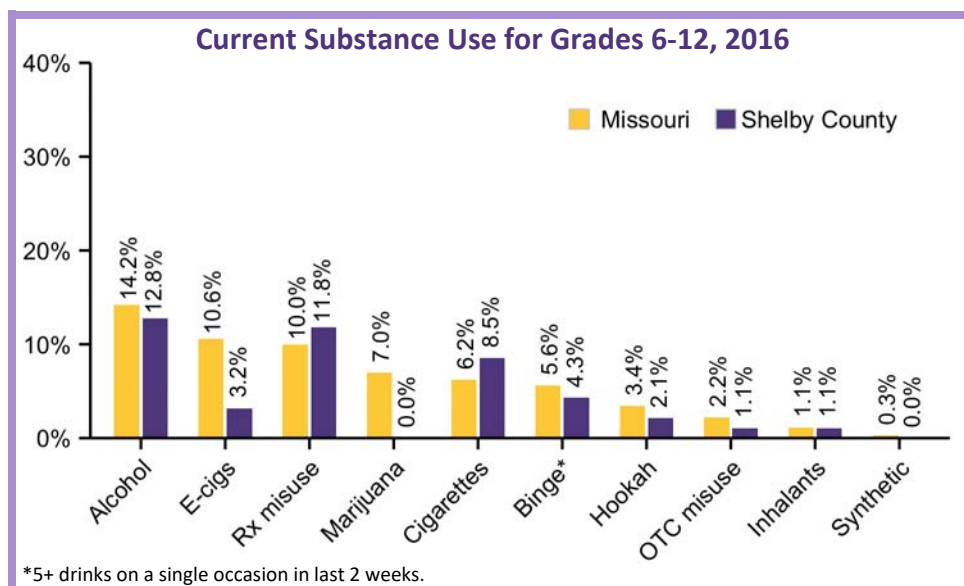
2017



Shelby County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 6,128 in 2015. Shelby County ranks 107 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 16.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$41,696.

Substance Use in Shelby County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

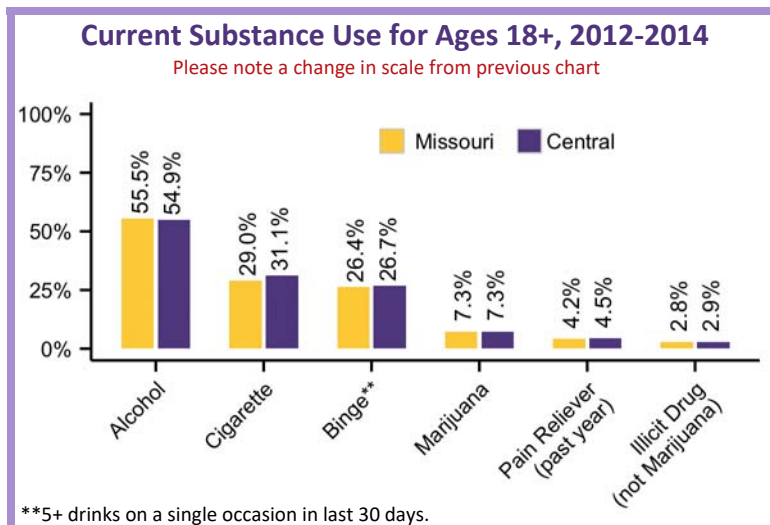


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 51.1% of youth in Shelby County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 38.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.1 and 52.7% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.8. An estimated 57.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 39.1% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Shelby County, 26.1% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 8.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 18.5% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 15.1% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 23.7% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.8.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Shelby County residents had a total of 0 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 6 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 52 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 21 were primarily due to alcohol, 20 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Shelby County had 17 DWI arrests, 20 liquor law violations and 35 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Shelby County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 0 in 2014 to 2 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0

Mental Health Data for Shelby County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 64 Shelby County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Shelby County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	48	64	<p>In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.8% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 1 Shelby County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	
Anxiety Disorder	22	38	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	17	17	
Mood Disorder	32	43	
Psychotic Disorder	8	8	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Stoddard County

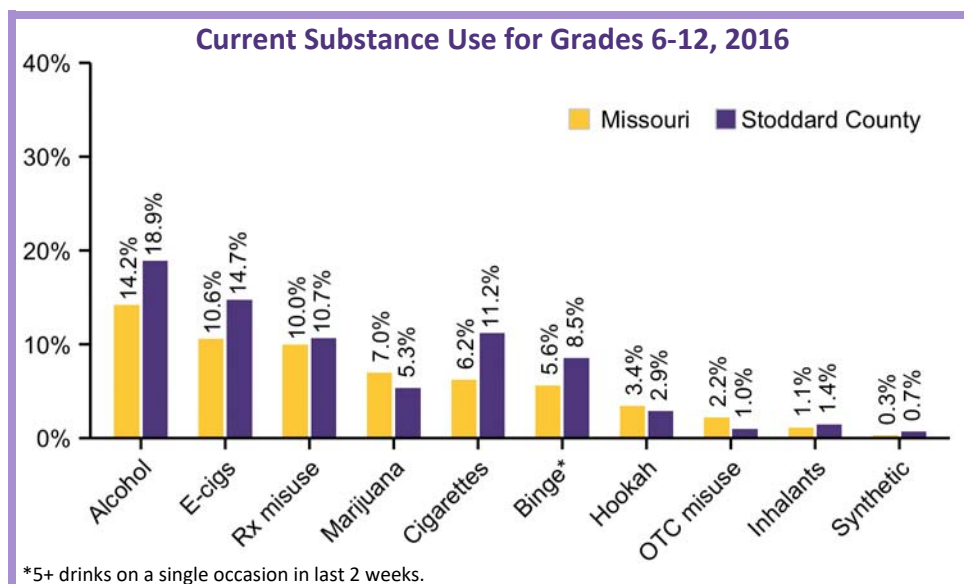
2017



Stoddard County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 29,862 in 2015. Stoddard County ranks 39 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 19.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$38,773.

Substance Use in Stoddard County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

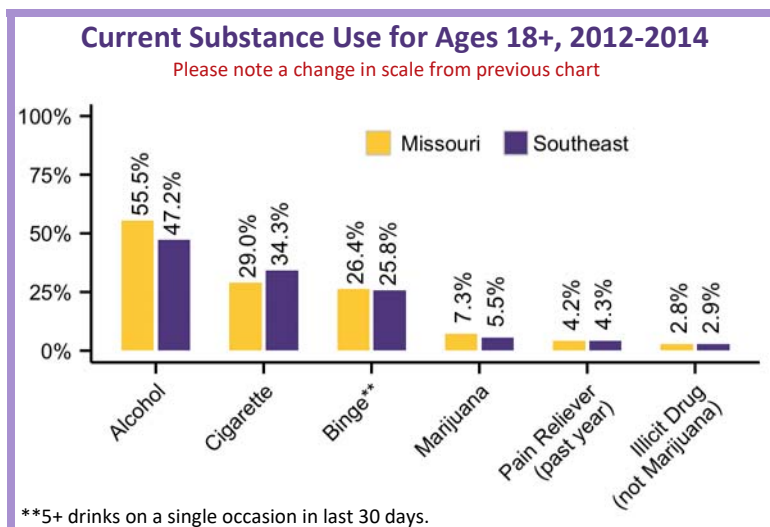


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 48.5% of youth in Stoddard County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 33.5% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.2 and 47.8% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.7. An estimated 51.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.7% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Stoddard County, 30.0% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 14.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 32.8% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 34.7% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 30.3% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.3.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Stoddard County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 39 alcohol-related and 47 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 254 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 77 were primarily due to alcohol, 69 were primarily due to marijuana, and 17 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Stoddard County had 122 DWI arrests, 17 liquor law violations and 121 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Stoddard County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 22 in 2014 to 25 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
25	2	12	11	3	17	1	3

Mental Health Data for Stoddard County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 639 Stoddard County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Stoddard County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	587	639	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.6% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 6 Stoddard County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	35	21	
Anxiety Disorder	159	165	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	69	83	
Mood Disorder	352	409	
Psychotic Disorder	76	77	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Stone County

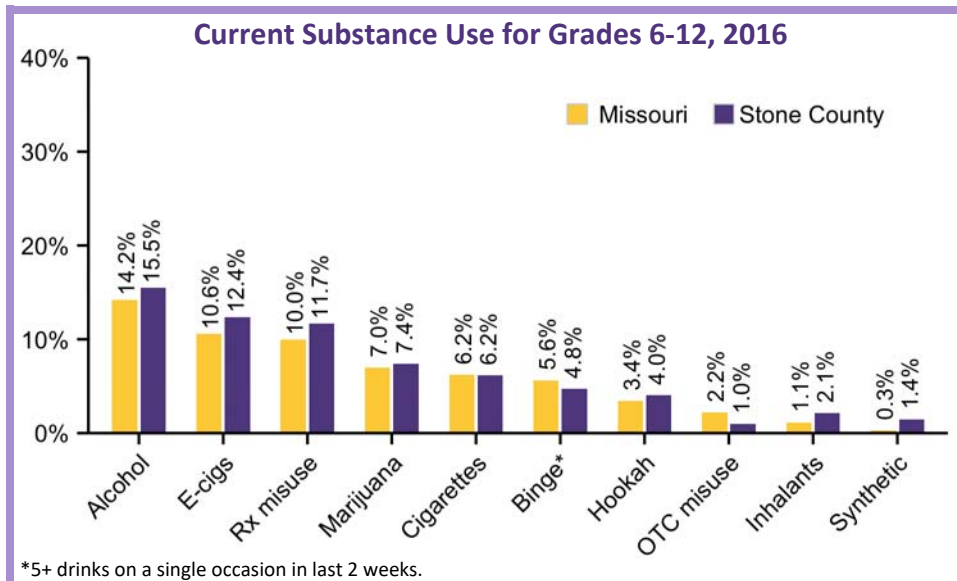
2017



Stone County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 30,943 in 2015. Stone County ranks 37 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 7.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 14.8% which was the same as than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$42,186.

Substance Use in Stone County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

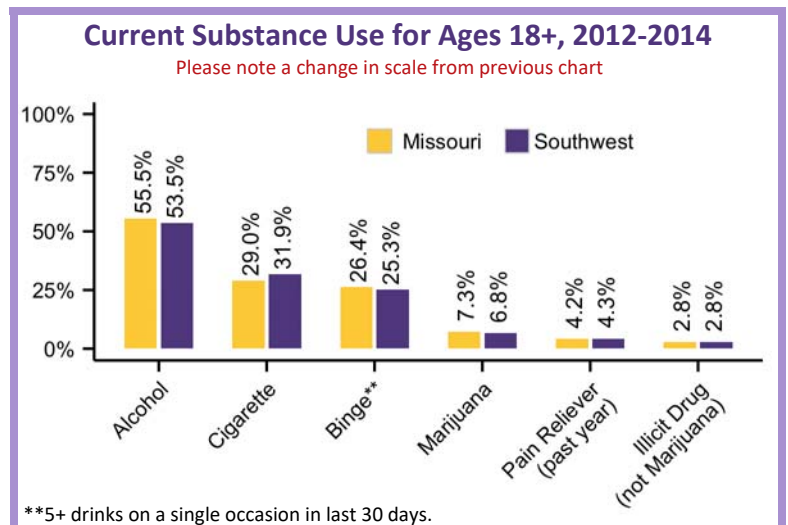


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 51.1% of youth in Stone County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 35.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.5 and 44.1% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.7. An estimated 48.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 44.1% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Stone County, 28.4% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 14.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 33.9% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 31.3% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 35.3% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 12.4.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Stone County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 55 alcohol-related and 73 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 157 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 60 were primarily due to alcohol, 19 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Stone County had 114 DWI arrests, 6 liquor law violations and 182 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Stone County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 33 in 2014 to 36 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
36	2	19	15	2	28	1	3

Mental Health Data for Stone County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 155 Stone County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Stone County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	151	155	<p>In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 15.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.4% made a plan, and 1.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 10 Stone County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	8	9	
Anxiety Disorder	52	56	
Developmental Disorder	6	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	17	22	
Mood Disorder	94	98	
Psychotic Disorder	27	31	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Sullivan County

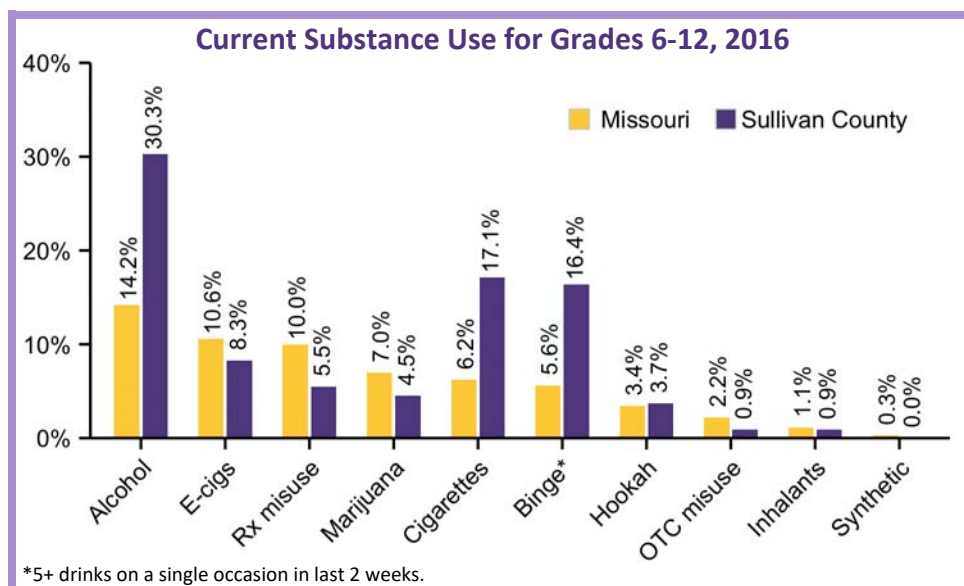
2017



Sullivan County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 6,353 in 2015. Sullivan County ranks 105 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 17.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$41,405.

Substance Use in Sullivan County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

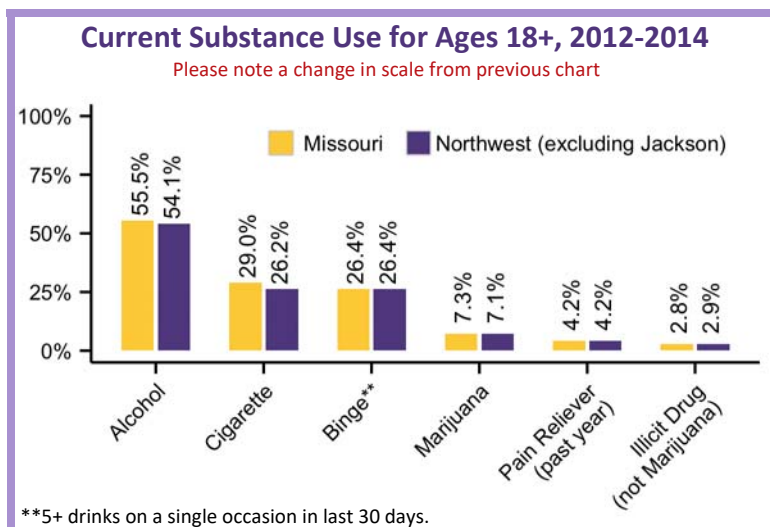


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 58.6% of youth in Sullivan County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.7 and 56.8% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.5. An estimated 52.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 38.7% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Sullivan County, 23.6% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 10.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 36.4% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 31.5% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 27.8% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.0.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Sullivan County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 9 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 71 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 24 were primarily due to alcohol, 19 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Sullivan County had 32 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 51 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Sullivan County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 9 in 2014 to 8 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
8	0	5	3	0	8	0	2

Mental Health Data for Sullivan County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 56 Sullivan County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Sullivan County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	48	56	<p>In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.4% made a plan, and 1.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 1 Sullivan County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	*	5	
Anxiety Disorder	21	24	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	6	8	
Mood Disorder	35	37	
Psychotic Disorder	8	6	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Taney County

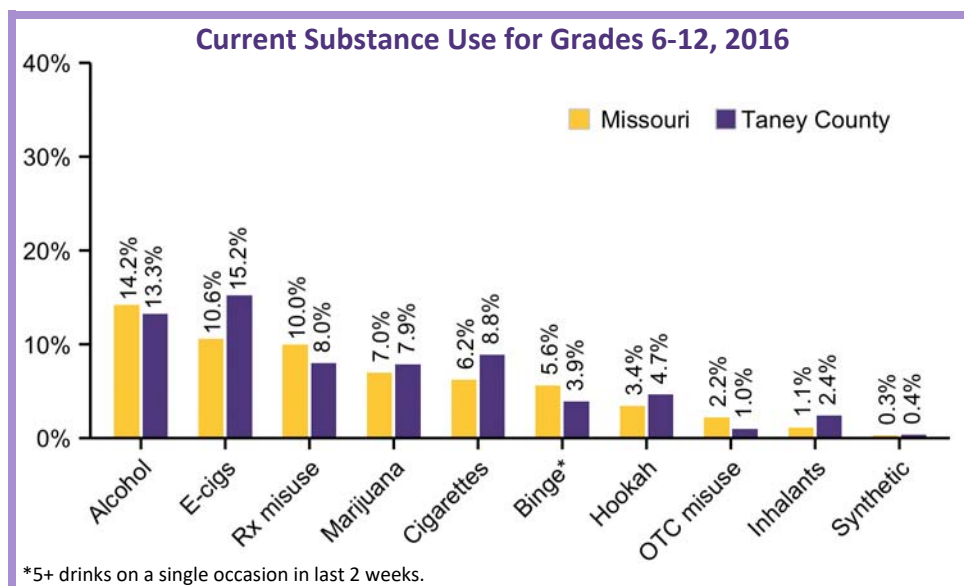
2017



Taney County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 54,592 in 2015. Taney County ranks 20 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 7.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 16.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$39,320.

Substance Use in Taney County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

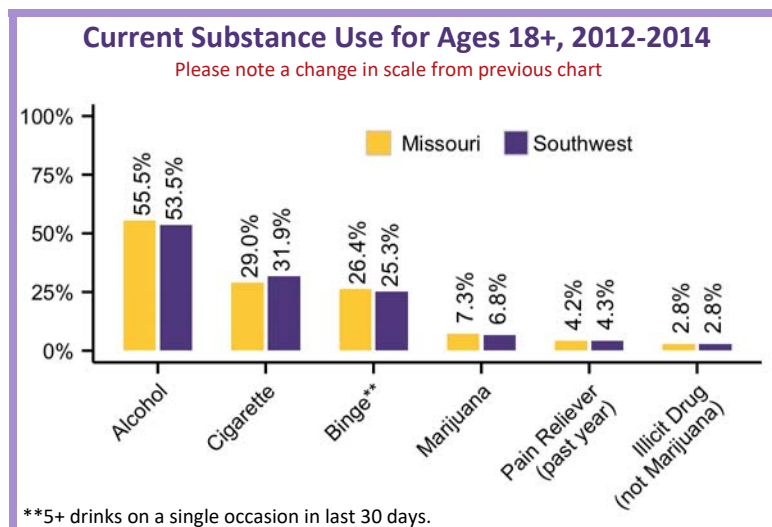


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 51.3% of youth in Taney County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 33.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.5 and 45.8% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.1. An estimated 47.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.1% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Taney County, 30.1% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 39.8% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 39.7% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 35.8% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.2.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Taney County residents had a total of 16 alcohol-related and 30 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 220 alcohol-related and 156 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 439 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 144 were primarily due to alcohol, 51 were primarily due to marijuana, and 25 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Taney County had 191 DWI arrests, 62 liquor law violations and 352 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Taney County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 71 in 2014 to 64 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
64	3	28	33	4	35	2	4

Mental Health Data for Taney County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 431 Taney County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Taney County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	404	431	<p>In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 20.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 13.9% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 9 Taney County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	16	23	
Anxiety Disorder	173	206	
Developmental Disorder	7	10	
Impulse Control Disorder	44	44	
Mood Disorder	272	292	
Psychotic Disorder	60	76	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

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Behavioral Health Profile

Texas County

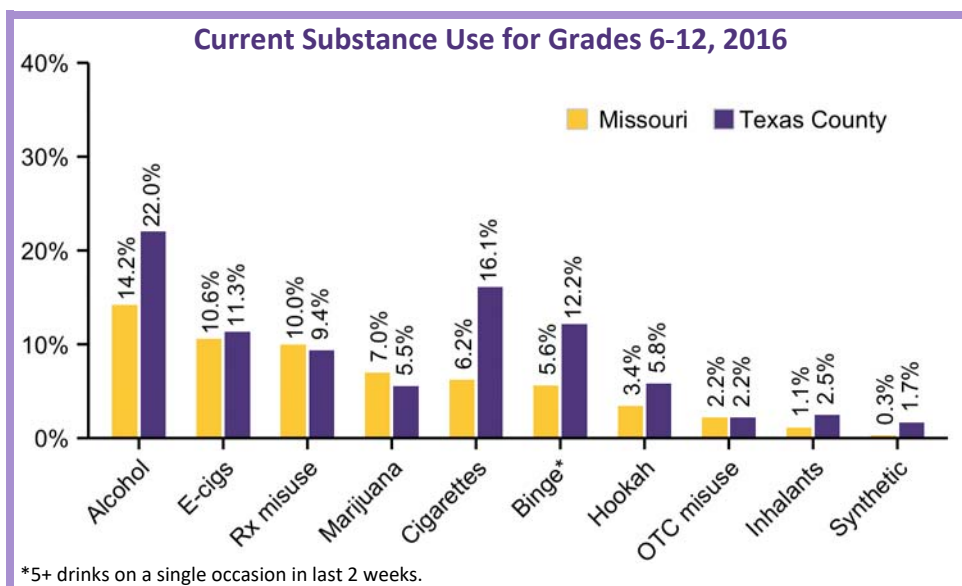
2017



Texas County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 25,690 in 2015. Texas County ranks 42 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 23.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$34,935.

Substance Use in Texas County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

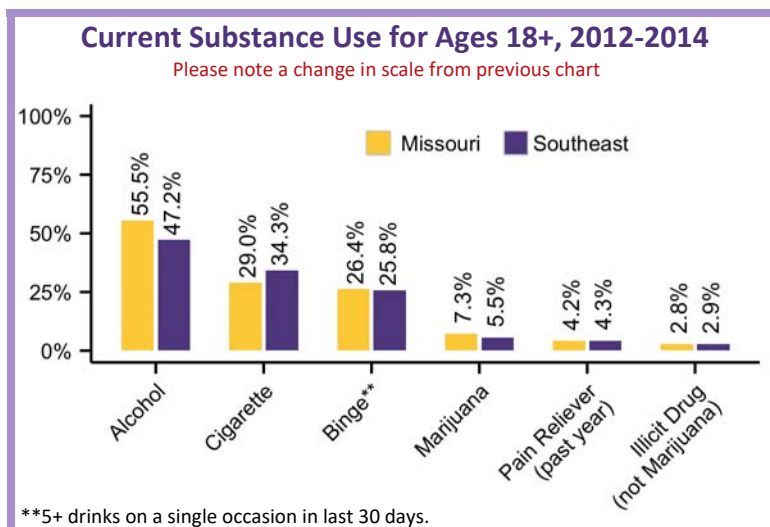


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 53.6% of youth in Texas County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 33.7% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 11.8 and 57.2% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.5. An estimated 54.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 38.3% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Texas County, 26.4% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 40.5% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 42.8% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 29.8% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.6.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Texas County residents had a total of 12 alcohol-related and 42 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 35 alcohol-related and 33 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 110 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 38 were primarily due to alcohol, 30 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Texas County had 131 DWI arrests, 56 liquor law violations and 134 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Texas County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 35 in 2014 to 25 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
25	3	14	8	3	22	0	4

Mental Health Data for Texas County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 234 Texas County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Texas County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	301	234	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.2% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 3 Texas County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	9	*	
Anxiety Disorder	160	120	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	40	40	
Mood Disorder	207	143	
Psychotic Disorder	26	23	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Vernon County

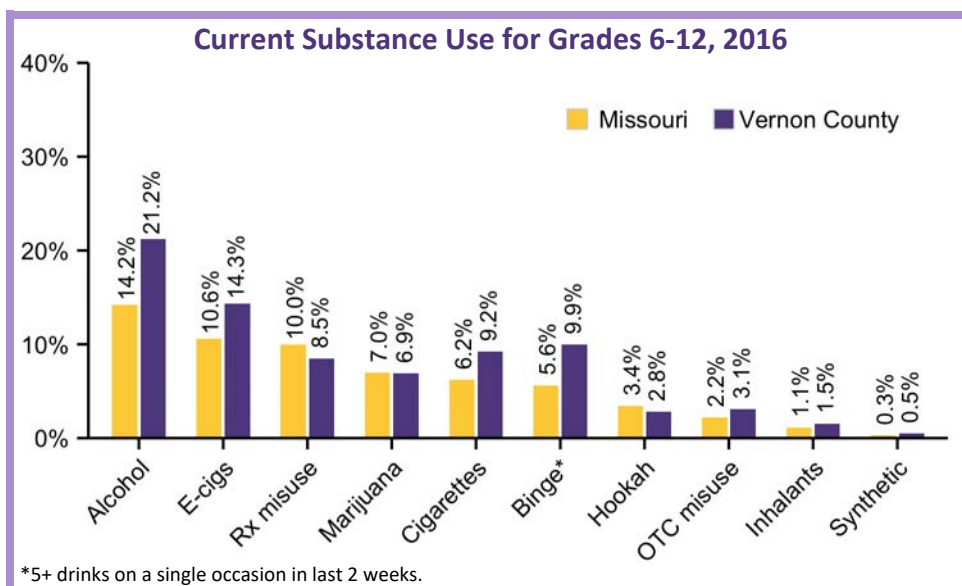
2017



Vernon County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 20,826 in 2015. Vernon County ranks 53 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 18.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$40,186.

Substance Use in Vernon County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

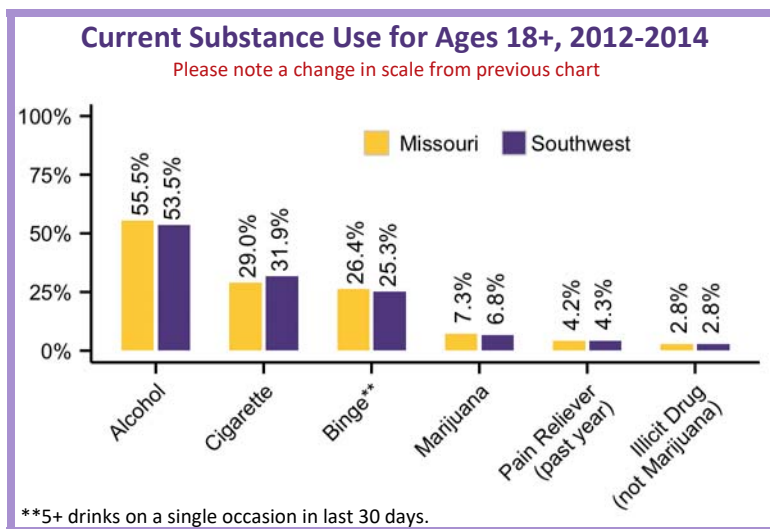


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 54.5% of youth in Vernon County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 38.9% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.6 and 52.6% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.1. An estimated 50.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 43.1% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Vernon County, 31.7% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 39.4% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 35.0% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 30.1% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.0.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Vernon County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 10 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 29 alcohol-related and 27 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 184 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 55 were primarily due to alcohol, 35 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Vernon County had 70 DWI arrests, 16 liquor law violations and 89 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Vernon County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 15 in 2014 to 27 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
27	2	11	14	3	16	2	1

Mental Health Data for Vernon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 319 Vernon County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Vernon County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	326	319	<p>In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 13.2% made a plan, and 1.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 8 Vernon County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	5	11	
Anxiety Disorder	140	147	
Developmental Disorder	*	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	29	37	
Mood Disorder	204	213	
Psychotic Disorder	72	70	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Warren County

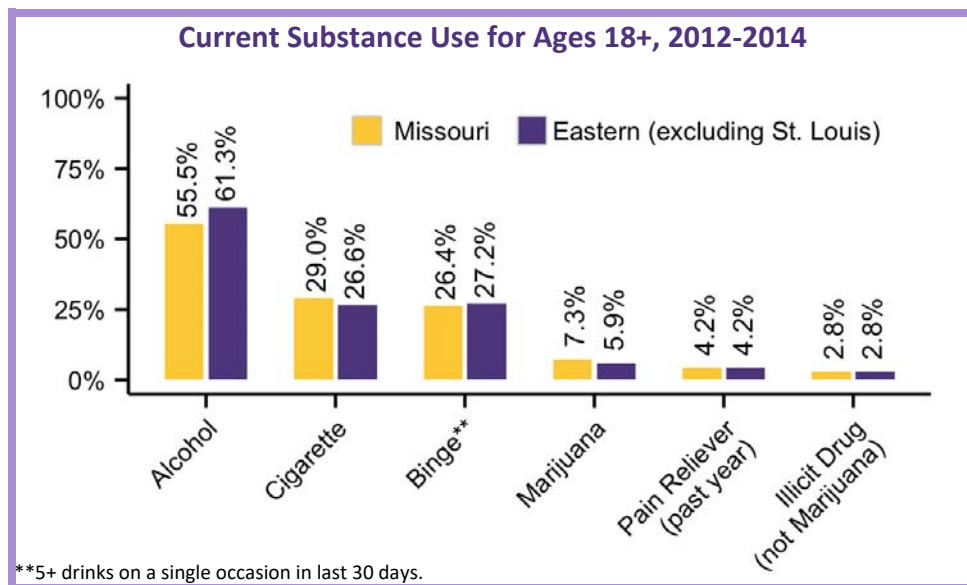
2017



Warren County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 33,513 in 2015. Warren County ranks 34 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 12.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$51,933.

Substance Use in Warren County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Warren County residents had a total of 21 alcohol-related and 22 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 45 alcohol-related and 53 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 188 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 57 were primarily due to alcohol, 48 were primarily due to marijuana, and 12 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Warren County had 92 DWI arrests, 17 liquor law violations and 283 drug-related arrests. There were 5 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Warren County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 24 in 2014 to 30 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
30	3	12	15	3	17	1	3

Mental Health Data for Warren County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 754 Warren County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Warren County			
	<u>FY2014</u>	<u>FY2015</u>	
Total	632	754	In Eastern (excluding St. Louis) Missouri, 17.3% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	Approximately 6.7% of Eastern (excluding St. Louis) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Anxiety Disorder	379	481	
Developmental Disorder	23	33	
Impulse Control Disorder	177	236	
Mood Disorder	508	602	
Psychotic Disorder	56	66	In 2014, 5 Warren County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Washington County

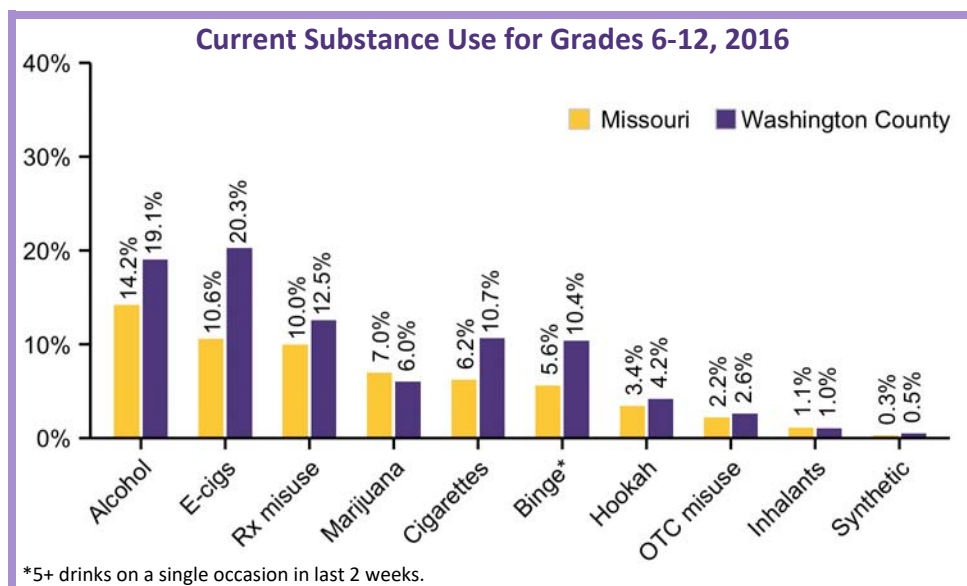
2017



Washington County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 24,788 in 2015. Washington County ranks 46 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 20.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$37,986.

Substance Use in Washington County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

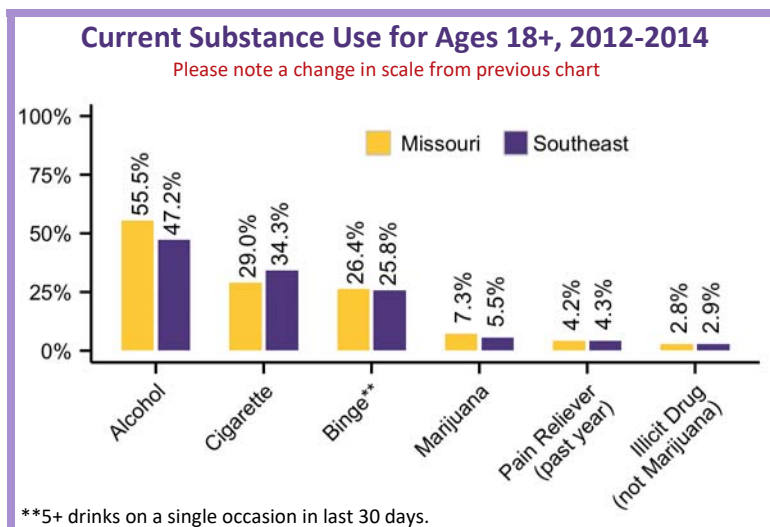


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 61.0% of youth in Washington County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 33.4% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.4 and 58.6% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.3. An estimated 51.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 53.2% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Washington County, 33.5% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 14.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 44.4% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 43.5% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 33.0% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.0.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Washington County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 27 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 25 alcohol-related and 61 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 165 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 33 were primarily due to alcohol, 34 were primarily due to marijuana, and 14 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Washington County had 59 DWI arrests, 7 liquor law violations and 71 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Washington County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 27 in 2014 to 22 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
22	0	14	8	0	19	0	8

Mental Health Data for Washington County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 249 Washington County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Washington County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	257	249	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.9% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 5 Washington County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	
Anxiety Disorder	54	59	
Developmental Disorder	6	5	
Impulse Control Disorder	31	30	
Mood Disorder	130	112	
Psychotic Disorder	50	49	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Wayne County

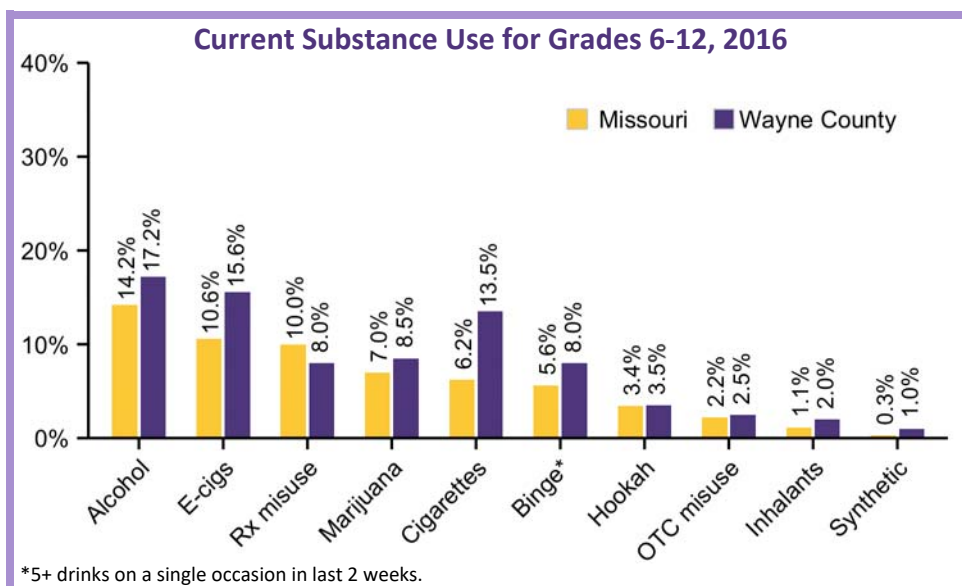
2017



Wayne County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 13,405 in 2015. Wayne County ranks 76 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 24.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$32,566.

Substance Use in Wayne County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

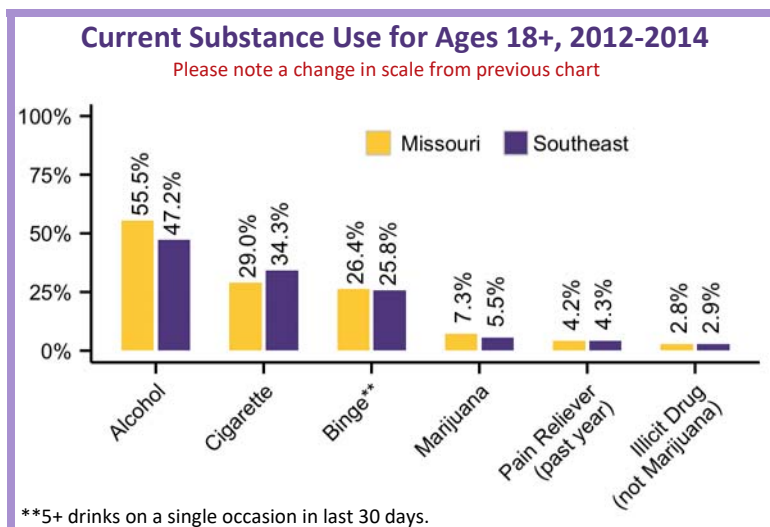


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 45.1% of youth in Wayne County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 35.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.5 and 50.8% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.4. An estimated 45.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 45.8% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Wayne County, 24.4% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 37.5% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 37.9% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 35.4% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.2.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Wayne County residents had a total of 8 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 11 alcohol-related and 18 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 105 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 29 were primarily due to alcohol, 38 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Wayne County had 81 DWI arrests, 13 liquor law violations and 234 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Wayne County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 19 in 2014 to 21 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
21	0	13	8	0	18	1	5

Mental Health Data for Wayne County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 193 Wayne County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Wayne County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	215	193	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.6% made a plan, and 2.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 6 Wayne County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	8	5	
Anxiety Disorder	32	29	
Developmental Disorder	0	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	*	10	
Mood Disorder	148	129	
Psychotic Disorder	31	30	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Webster County

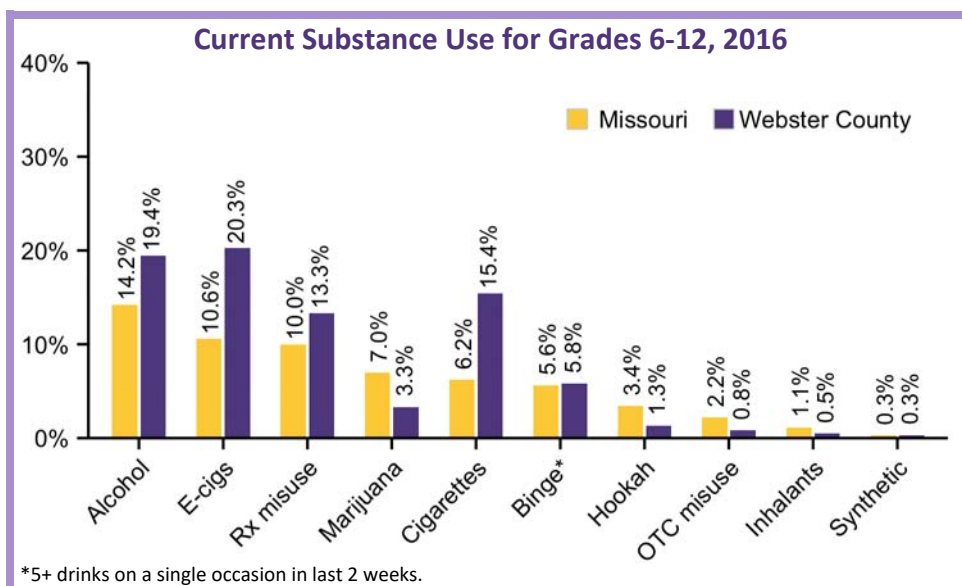
2017



Webster County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 37,483 in 2015. Webster County ranks 31 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 19.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$43,418.

Substance Use in Webster County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

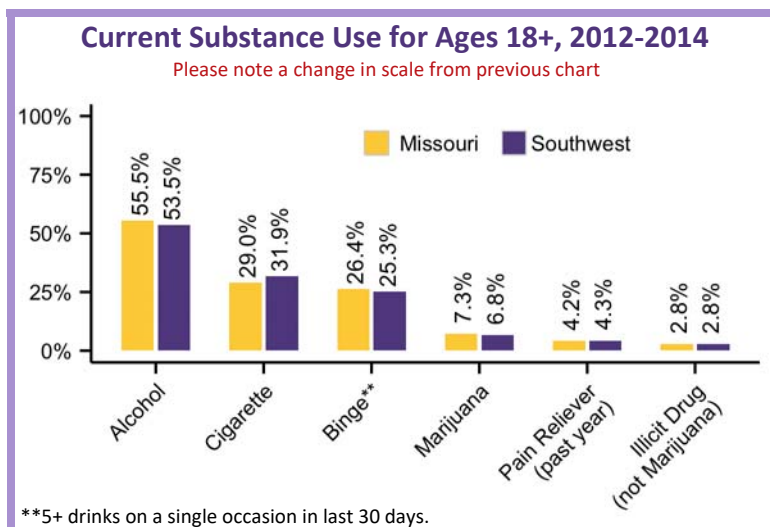


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 69.2% of youth in Webster County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 34.6% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 13.1 and 66.1% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.2. An estimated 74.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 73.2% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Webster County, 47.8% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 16.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 52.0% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 55.1% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 41.2% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 14.5.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Webster County residents had a total of 4 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 42 alcohol-related and 79 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 137 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 41 were primarily due to alcohol, 21 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Webster County had 97 DWI arrests, 15 liquor law violations and 335 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Webster County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 30 in 2014 to 26 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
26	1	7	18	2	8	0	5

Mental Health Data for Webster County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 236 Webster County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Webster County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	219	236	<p>In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 16.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 15.8% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 7 Webster County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	10	7	
Anxiety Disorder	105	119	
Developmental Disorder	11	10	
Impulse Control Disorder	32	28	
Mood Disorder	143	166	
Psychotic Disorder	37	39	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

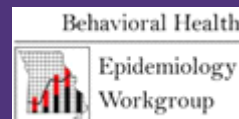
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Worth County

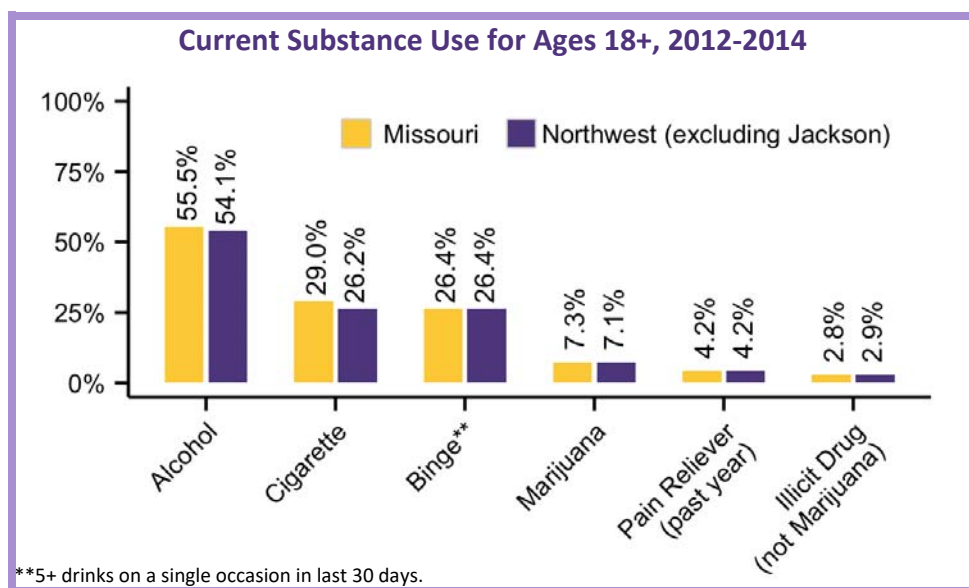
2017



Worth County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 2,057 in 2015. Worth County ranks 115 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.0%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 15.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$43,443.

Substance Use in Worth County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Worth County residents had a total of 0 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 2 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 8 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of less than 5 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Worth County had 6 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 7 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Worth County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 2 in 2014 to 3 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
3	1	2	0	1	5	0	0

Mental Health Data for Worth County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 24 Worth County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Worth County			
	<u>FY2014</u>	<u>FY2015</u>	
Total	18	24	In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
Adjustment Disorder	0	0	Approximately 7.0% of Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Anxiety Disorder	11	9	
Developmental Disorder	0	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	9	7	
Mood Disorder	13	17	In 2014, 0 Worth County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
Psychotic Disorder	0	0	
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Wright County

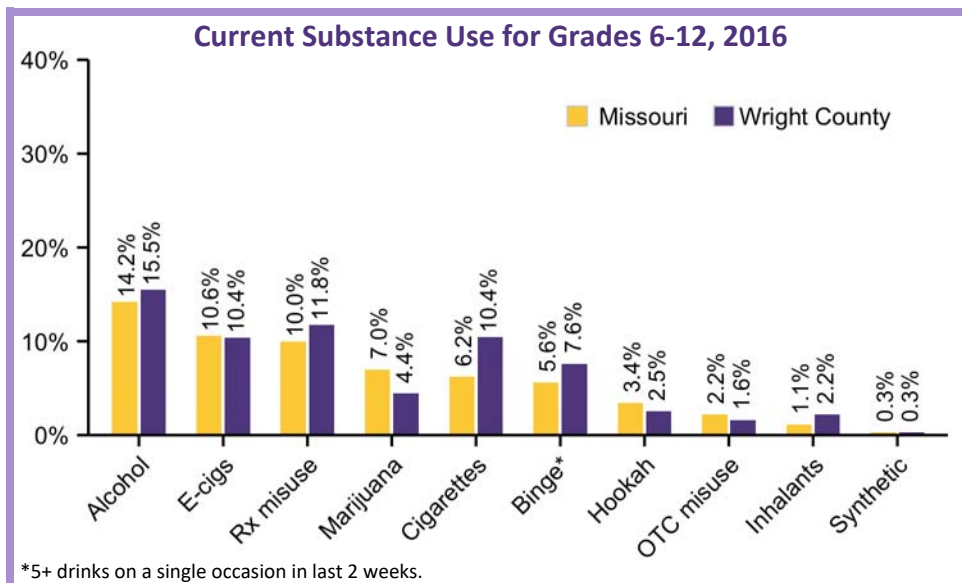
2017



Wright County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 18,268 in 2015. Wright County ranks 59 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 24.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$32,634.

Substance Use in Wright County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH.

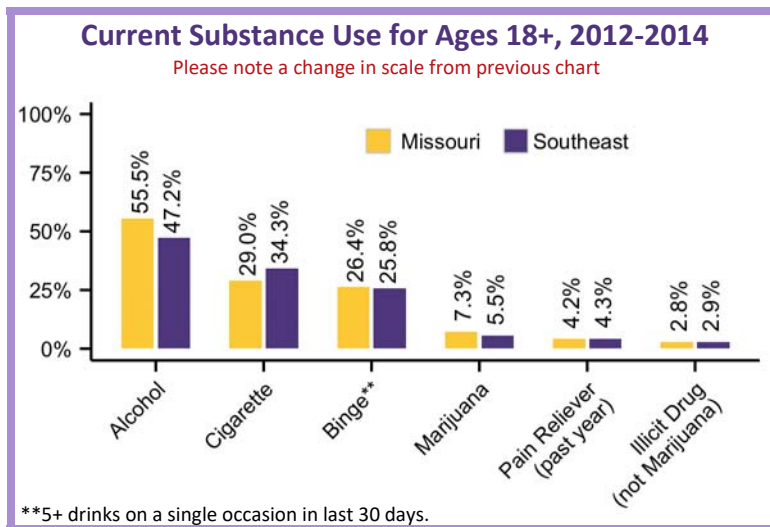


Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 48.1% of youth in Wright County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 30.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. The average age of first use is 12.3 and 46.2% have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Cigarette use, both standard and electronic, is of concern across the state. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.2. An estimated 46.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 45.0% to get e-cigarettes.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Wright County, 31.7% of youth believe that they would be easy to get. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 14.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. Pain medication was the most commonly misused prescription medication by youth across the state. Most Missouri youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. In 2016, 29.6% of county youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 28.3% report having at least one friend that uses it, and 29.8% believe that there is only a 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. The average age of first use is 13.6.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Wright County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 14 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 99 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 37 were primarily due to alcohol, 12 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Wright County had 54 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 189 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Wright County in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 16 in 2014 to 16 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	1	7	8	1	8	0	0

Mental Health Data for Wright County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 250 Wright County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Wright County			
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	337	250	<p>In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.</p> <p>Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.</p> <p>Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2014, 4 Wright County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.</p>
Adjustment Disorder	16	15	
Anxiety Disorder	161	121	
Developmental Disorder	0	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	34	36	
Mood Disorder	235	174	
Psychotic Disorder	29	25	
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>			

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

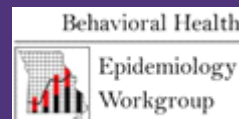
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Behavioral Health Profile

Saint Louis City

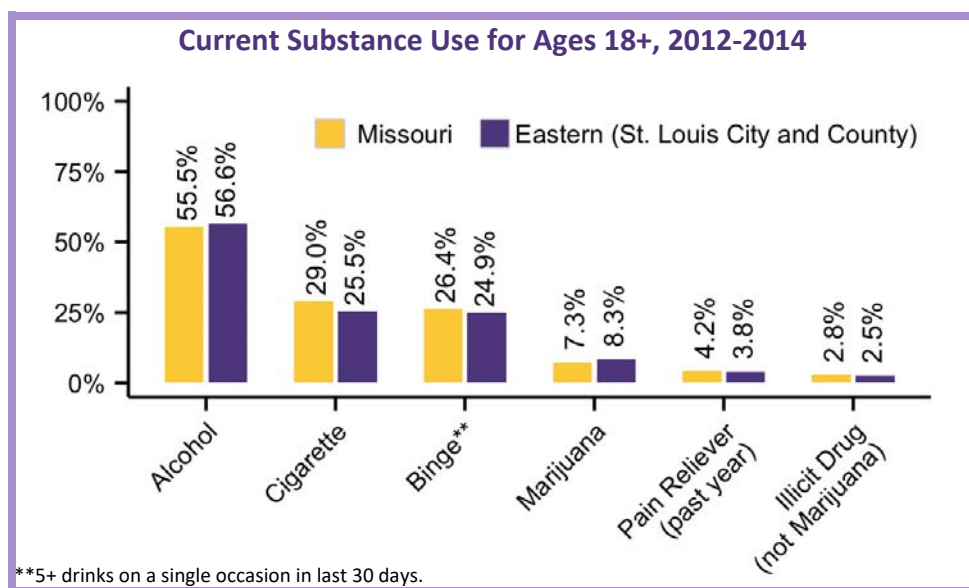
2017



Saint Louis City is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 315,685 in 2015. Saint Louis City ranks 4 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2015, the poverty rate was 25.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.8%. The median income of the county was \$37,948.

Substance Use in Saint Louis City

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2014, Saint Louis City residents had a total of 241 alcohol-related and 392 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 1630 alcohol-related and 1010 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2015, 3459 individuals in the county were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 691 were primarily due to alcohol, 699 were primarily due to marijuana, and 63 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2015, Saint Louis City had 198 DWI arrests, 902 liquor law violations and 2435 drug-related arrests. There were 9 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Saint Louis City in 2016.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 89 in 2014 to 98 in 2015). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2015 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2015 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
98	0	31	67	0	47	0	12

Mental Health Data for Saint Louis City

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2015, 6921 Saint Louis City residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Saint Louis City			In Eastern (St. Louis City and County) Missouri, 18.3% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.4% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
	FY2014	FY2015	
Total	6797	6921	Approximately 7.1% of Eastern (St. Louis City and County) Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Adjustment Disorder	54	85	
Anxiety Disorder	675	893	
Developmental Disorder	27	31	
Impulse Control Disorder	699	819	
Mood Disorder	3440	3676	
Psychotic Disorder	2521	2736	In 2014, 37 Saint Louis City residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities			

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